The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6.777.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage..... " 36 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

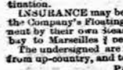
First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship BURMAH, 1,025 tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickeson, will be despatched on the 25th October 1870, at noon.

	Oct.		Nov.
Leave Bombay	25	Leave Colombo	1
" Ratnagherry	27	" Galle	2
" Vingorla	28	" Negapatam	5
" Pondicherry	29	" Pondicherry	8
" Mangalore	29	" Madras	9
" Cannanore	29	" Cocanada	11
" Telicherry	29	" Vizagapatam	12
" Calicut	29	" Bimlipatam	12
" Beypore	29	" Gopalpore	13
" Cochin	30	" Point Pedro	14
" Tuticorin	31	Arrive Calcutta	15

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bombay and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Basrah), with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Sunder Abbas, Lingg, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on the 31st October 1870, at noon.

Up.	Oct.	Down.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	31	Leave Bussorah	18
" Kurrachee .....Nov	4	" Mahomerah	18
" Gwadur	5	" Fao	18
" Muscat	8	" Bushire	20
" Sunder Abbas	10	" Lingg	22
" Lingg	11	" Sunder Abbas	24
" Bushire	14	" Muscat	26
" Fao	15	" Gwadur	28
" Mahomerah	15	" Kurrachee	30
Arrive Bussorah	16	Arrive Bombay .....Dec.	3

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from Scotland, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday, at noon.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchesos, will be despatched on the 24th October 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Cargo.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and from Marseilles to Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Coast, or sent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 8
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 14	£ 8

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th December next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th October 1870.

BYCULLA STUDIO.—The above STUDIO will be RE-OPENED at the undermentioned Address on or about the 3rd of November 1870.

W. G. STRETTON.

1, Love Lane, Byculla.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,

Price Rs. 11.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Population, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Persian Gulf, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineers' Stores, for WEIGHTS of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which will ensure them public approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles, on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Bow Marine Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trenelle Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Anti-Corrosive Paint. Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Zinc Lamp Iron. Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows. Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows. Corrugated Iron.
Canvas, all sizes. Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins. Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine. Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement. Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts. Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at market rates.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica Sprains, Pulmonary Confusions, Weakness of the Joints, Contraction, &c. It is an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When taken Internally, rubbed on the Throat, it has a most healing properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of a agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

These Pills are a reflections in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, Nausea, arising from a Disturbed Liver, Biliousness, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large. They produce no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

These are an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 220, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agent, Teacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall Byculla and Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

Passengers wishing to avoid the Seat of War can proceed from Venice or Milan via Verona, Munich, Frankfort and Ostend to England.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI...	£11	£ 8.	To ROME.....	£12-5	£ 8-19
" VENICE ...	£12-16	£ 8-16.	" PARIS ...	£2-12	£15-13.

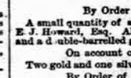
For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,

Bombay, 10th September 1870. Agents.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 23rd October, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain R. Cubling, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 21st instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS viseed by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on applications at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th October 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on the THURSDAY, the 27th October, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on the Tuesday, the 24th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th October 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

DEWALLEE HOLIDAYS.

The very things in the very nick of time.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a small assortment of beautiful ILLUMINATIONS, suited for the reception Halls of the richest in the land. These are most elegant in design, being in the form of fruit and flower plants, with fruits and flowers all in their natural tints and tastefully arranged in baskets, and otherwise to serve as table ornaments. The fruits and flowers being formed to receive the light's appropriate flame, among the less illuminated foliage, nothing could be more attractive for a Dewallee Illumination.

These are but a few and no one should lose the opportunity of at least beholding them. They are now on view.

Bombay, 21st October 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,

No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of Committee of Adjustment.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by public auction, on MONDAY, 31st instant, at his rooms in Meadow Str et, the personal effects belonging to the Estate of the late Major P. Hodgson H. M. 72nd Highland Regiment Bombay N. I., deceased, consisting of blackwood furnitures such as tables, chairs, couches, sideboards, teapoys, dressing glasses, a large four-post bedstead complete, plated cruets and single light argand lamps, a set of plated spoons, forks, curry dishes, table cutlery, books, wearing apparel, cooking utensil and a variety of sundries.

Also,

A set of Staff Officer's uniform consisting full dress tunic, shell jackets, waistcoat, black cloth coat, pantaloon with gold lace, sable dress cap, cocked hat with feather, helmet with plume, forage cap, gold lace sword and pouch with belts. The property of an Officer who has left the Presidency.

Also,

By Order of Administrator General.

A small quantity of sherry belonging to the Estate of the late E. J. Howard, Esq. Also, a case of fishing tackles, complete, and a double-barrelled gun by Blissmore.

On account of Malabar Company, Limited.

Two gold and one silver watches.

By Order of the Committee of Adjustment.

A few articles of sundries belonging to the Estate of the late Major C. M. Lewis, Bombay Staff Corps, deceased.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 21st October 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5 Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

Also,

3 Cases handsome Kerosine Lamps, of great variety.

2 ditto superfine Nets.

14 set best English plated mounted single harness.

One English-built Shove and Pole.

One English-built circular glass fronted miniature Brougham by Neas.

One ditto ditto Mail Phaeton.

One Calcutta-built Buggy.

AT 2 P.M.

By order of Aboo Tallub, Agent of Nawab Mahomedally Khan Behadoor.

One handsome Bay Arab Horse.

One ditto Grey ditto

One ditto Chesnut ditto

One ditto Black Arab Mare.

2 Cases 200 pieces White Jaconets 20 yards 45 inch.

2 ditto 400 ditto Book Muslin 10 yards 40 inch.

2 ditto 240 ditto Assorted Lappets 10 yards 40 inch.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BEST PLATED GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, ARGAND CHANDELIERS, A FIRST-RATE MAHOGANY SQUARE PIANO, by C. H. SCHRODER, &c.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, their rooms, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe, he same comprises rich cut glass-ware, handsome dinner breakfast and dessert services, best tea ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hot-water and vegetable dishes, cruet, egg and toast frames, ice-pitcher, tea and basset, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome carved blackwood fur iture, such as sets of camp tables in 3 and 4 pieces, round dining table for 8 persons, sideboard, settee, teapoys, circular, piers, sofa and side tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation and reclining couches, chiffon ers, handsome crystal cut glass 8 and 10 light chandeliers, plated single and double light hanging argand lamps, handsome drawing and dining-room carpets, double branched wallshades, pictures, four-post bedsteads, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, full-length and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, clothes baskets, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A handsome light English-built barouch, by Thorn, almost new, with a pair of grey Sicalbitten Arab horses, and set of harness; goes well in single and double harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st October 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTATE of the late Major C. M. LEWIS, Bombay Staff Corps.—NOTICE.—All persons having Claims against or being indebted to the Est te of the late Major C. M. LEWIS, Bombay staff Corps, are required to send them to the undersigned in order to be settled by 1st November 1-70.

B. B. WHITTAKER, Lieut.-Colonel,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 20th October 1870.

TO KESSOWJEE NAIK, Esquire.

Sir,—With reference to the Proceedings instituted by you in the Police Court against me for defamation, I beg to say that I have no recollection whatever of having used the terms of abuse towards you, which have been deposed to by the witnesses.

After in a positive statement by them that I did so, I have to state that I regret the use of any expressions of abuse to you on the occasion in question, for which expressions of abuse I beg to tender you my apology.

You are at liberty to make such use of this letter as you please. Yours truly,

Bombay, 19th October 1870. N. ARDASEER.

RE GENERAL WILLIAM LANG, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having Claims upon or against, the Estate of WILLIAM LANG, late of Rossie House, Bridge of Cash, in the County of Perth, North Britain, Captain, Major-General in Her Majesty's Bombay Army, who died at Rossie House aforesaid on the 3rd day of January 1870, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects, with Exemplification of the Probate of the Last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England, annexed, were on the 18th day of October 1870 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to DAVID JOBSON NAPIER, Lieut.-Colonel in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, one of the Executors named in the said Will, are required on or before the 19th day of November 1870, to send to the undersigned Messrs. HORE & LANGLEY, Proctors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate; and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will have over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the Executors in England, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having Property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for the said Debts or Property to the said Administrator.

Dated this 19th day of October 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRERE LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above-mentioned Company will be HELD at 1, Church Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 21st day of November 1870, at 3 P.M., to consider an Account showing the manner in which the WINDING UP of the Company has been conducted, and the Property of the Company disposed of.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 18th November 1870.

THE ROYAL EAST INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a NINTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ONE RUPEE per Share is NOW PAYABLE at the Office of the undersigned, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Shareholders must deliver up their Share Certificates on applying for the Distribution.

Those Shareholders who have not applied for former Distributions are requested to do so without delay.

L. ROBERTSON, Liquidator.

Bombay, 20th October 1870.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION of INDIA and CHINA, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SEVENTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Association, at the rate of ONE RUPEE and EIGHT ANNAS per Share, will be PAID to the Registered Shareholders at the Office of the Association, No. 27, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY the 31st inst., and on every en-uing MONDAY, up to the 19th December next, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

P. DEWAR,
Attorney for Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th October 1870.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be FINALLY CLOSED from and after the 27th instant.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

A fresh batch of new Malvern Dog-carts, with lamps, painted dark blue, and dark green lining to match, with lancewood shafts, patent leather dashes and enamel leather aprons.

Also,

Several new and second-hand Carriages, such as broughams, open carriages, four-seated pheatons, two and four-wheeled dog-carts, buggies, palankin office shigrams, and other carriages.

And also,

A few sets of highly finished Buggy and Dog-cart Harness, plated on white metal, with round and flat reins, horse and carriage brushes, sami-leathers, Broadley's plate powder, several pairs of spare circular glasses for broughams, few iron lifters for greasing carriages, &c.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 20th October 1870.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1870-71.

BADHAM and COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

By Appointment,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

HAVE the pleasure to announce arrival of extensive shipments for the coming season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goo s have come by P. & O. Steamers; and Customers may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts . doz.	50	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts, linen bands and cuffs ... ... each	7	to 25
BADHAM'S	Fine Embroidered Dress Shirts... each	7	to 25
BADHAM'S	Coloured Cambric Shirts ... ... doz.	45	
BADHAM'S	Super ditto ditto	60	
BADHAM'S	Fine French Cambric Shirts	65	
BADHAM'S	"Rhino Shirting"—A mixture of Flax and Cotton. The material specially adapted for wear in this country, will not fade by perspiration and will not shrink ... ... each	7	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel Shirts	9	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool shirts	9½	

SLEEPING SUITS.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel	18	
BADHAM'S	Ditto Silk and Wool	20	
BADHAM'S	Ditto Spun Silk	25	

HOSIERY.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks	12½	
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto	21	
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan	20½	
BADHAM'S	Fine Lisle Thread...	21	
BADHAM'S	Ditto ditto Striped	25	
BADHAM'S	Coloured Merino ½ Hose plain and striped	15	to 18
BADHAM'S	Super ditto	18	to 25
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool and heavy Woollen Ribbed Knicker Bocker Stockings for shooting, &c. ... ... per pair	6	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Vests ... each	5½	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Fine Gauze Vests	3½	to 4½
BADHAM'S	Summer Merino	5	to 5½
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino	5½	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool Shirts	7½	
BADHAM'S	India Gauze Pants	9	
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	7½	
BADHAM'S	Super Gauze do.	6½	

COLLARS.

All the new shapes in Stock.

	Rs.	as.
The "Pall Mall," "Shakespeare" "West End," "Dux," "Oxford," "Regent," "Suez," and "Grosvenor," per doz.	7	0
Dux with Tie, Olympic do.	7	8

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

All hemmed and washed, ready for use.

	Rs.	Rs.
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs ... ... per doz.	6	
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, coloured borders.	6	
White Irish Cambric	10	to 25
White Irish Cambric, coloured borders...	16½	
Fine French Cambric with coloured borders and hemstitched	24	
Ladies' fine Cambric, hemstitched	10	to 15

SCARVES AND TIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
The "Duke" or Sailor's Knot Scarf in immense variety	3½	to 8
Fancy Ronal Scarves for Knot or Ring... ...	2½	to 4
Black and colour-d Tom Tumb Ties ... ... each...	1	
Black and coloured Ecklington	1½	to 1½

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.

A large and good assortment of the above.

	Rs.	Rs.
Umbrellas	10	to 16
Walking Sticks	1	to 6

JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	Rs.
Fine gold Collar Studs ... ... each ...	8	
Fine gold Front Studs ... ... per set ...	12	to 45
Fine gold Links	13	to 30
Fine gold Solitaires	15	to 35

Lund's Jewellery in great variety, Gold on Ivory.

Collar Studs ... ... each ...	2½		
Front Studs ... ... per set ...	5		
Solitaires ... ... per pa ir...	5	to	10

TOWELS, LINENS, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
Hand Towels ... ... per doz. ...	10, 12	to 16
Royal Turkish Bath Towels...	25	to 32
Brown Turkish Bath Towels	20	

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins of different sizes

BADHAM'S OVERLAND TRUNKS,

Of superior make.

	Rs.
27 Inches Flat Tops...	26
30 Inches Flat Tops...	29
33 Inches Flat Tops	31
36 Inches Flat Tops...	33

The above of the Regulation size,

SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS.

	Rs.
27 Inches	65
30 Inches	71
33 Inches	75

LADIES' FRANKLIN TRUNKS.

Fitted with Tray, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
33 Inches ... ... Rs. 45	36 Inches	50

A large stock of Courier Bags, Leather Hand Bags, &c., varying in price from ... ... 5 to 35

Canvas Clothes Bags... ... ... 5½ to 6½

RAILWAY RUGS, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
All sizes and qualities	12	to 40
Scarlet Blankets ... ... per pair...	2½	
Rug Straps	1½	2 to 2½

HAT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S	Black Silk Hats	16	0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S	Drab Smells ex. quality ...	12	0
ELLWOOD'S	PARIS HATS— Eglington ... ... Faikland ... ... Sandon	14	0
ELLWOOD'S	DRAB SHELLS— Eglington ... ... Faikland ... ... Sandon ... ... Ex. quality ditto	10 12	0 0
BLACK FELT HATS—	Snapes—" Blenheim" (soft), "Cantab" Norman. "Wartaing," "Iris" "Chester" "Ascot,"	7	8
	Tyrol Hats	8	8
	Soft Felt Hats	8	8
	Travelling Hats or Caps in great variety ...	4	0 to 6 0

HELMETS.

	Rs.	as.
The Regulation Cork Helmet	18	0
Patent Air Chamber Hunting Covered White ...	15	0
Drab do. do.	15	0

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

An entire new Stock of Fancy Angolas, Coatings, Vestings, Riding Cords, &c., have just been opened.

MOULE'S PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

Dealwood Commodes, complete ...		Rs. 40
Pail-up	Apparatus for fitting with pail and cover ...	25
Self-acting		
Sieves for ditto		3

SOLE AGENTS,

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE DEPOT of the SOCIETY for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE will, from this date, be OPEN DAILY from 3 to 6 P.M., SUNDAYS excepted.

C. F. H. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Money School, 1st September 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BOMBAY OFFICE of this Company is CLOSED from this date inclusive. All future Communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 1st October 1870.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 24th to WEDNESDAY the 26th inst., (both days inclusive), for the DEWALI HOLIDAYS.

T. SMITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 13th October 1870.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY the 24th instant, to WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, (both days inclusive), for the DEWALI HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
C. FORBINEL, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
J. WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 12th October 1870.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

EXTENSION TO WUDWAN.

Tenders will be received up to the 31st instant, for the works on CONTRACTS Nos. 1 and 3, between Saburmuttee Station and Veerumgaum.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Company's Offices, Fort.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

Bombay, 17th October 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

REJOEPHGRAY TYNDALL, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being Creditors of or otherwise having Claims upon or against the Estate of JOSEPH GRAY TYNDALL, late of Bombay, Brig in Merchant, a Partner in the Firm of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL & Co., deceased, who died at 42 Russel Road, Kensington in the County of Middlesex, in England, on the 31st day of May 1870, and Probate of whose last Will and Testament was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 27th September 1870 to WILLIAM GILMOUR HALL, the Executor named in the said Will, are required, on or before the 27th October 1870, to send to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, Proctors for the said Executor, the particulars of their Claim against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the said Executor will proceed to administer to the said Estate, having regard to the claims only of which he shall then have Notice. All persons being indebted to the said Estate or having Property of the deceased in their hands are here y required forthwith to pay or account for the said debts or property to the said Executor.—Dated this 28th September 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY, Proctors,
High Court, Bombay.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 55 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

THE FREERE LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above-mentioned Company will be HELD at 1, Church Street, Fort, on the 21st day of November 1870, at 3 P.M., to consider an Account showing the manner in which

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMANDS for Colabas and Mazagons continue at higher rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. c.			
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	585
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Ins. Issue	100
9,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,650
80,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	265
20,000	375	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
4,000	400	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. A. C.	150
67,500	25	12½	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	18 exd
9,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

8,000	3,000	all	Rs. 8	Colaba Land Co.	1,500
8,000	150	all		Freire Land & Pier Co. Ld	118
1,750	2,000	2,0	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,025
4,000	1,000	1,0	Nil	Port Canning	255

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	25 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	1,000	1,000	do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,000	850	do.	Alexandra Press Co.	480
150	12,000	1,000	do.	Apollo Press Co.	7, 0 exd
1,000	2,000	all	25 p.ct.	Bombay Press Co.	1,95 exd
200	500	all	60 d.	Do. New	480 exd
500	4,000	all	do.	Colaba Press Co.	6,2 0
250	4,000	all	do.	East India Press Co.	3,500
150	6,500	all	1,000	Fort Press Co.	9,200
300	2,000	1,800	do.	Framji Cowasji Press	880
200	1,000	all	48 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,300
200	5,000	1,500	1,0 p.	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	1,000	4,00	2 p.	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
3,000	400	35	35 p.	Moffat, Press & Co.	340
127	1,500	all	200	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
22	1,000	75	200 p.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,075
150	1,000	all	150 p.	Womenwiy Press Co.	1,225
400	1,500	...	...	Caswar Company	750 nom

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,250 nl.
500	2,500	all	125 p.	Alliance Spinning	2,225 to 40
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,0 0
700	1,000	all	25	Bombay United	980
0(	150	150	...	Branch Mills	18
800	150	90	...	Do. New	103
800	5,000	all	...	Dharamsey Spinning	2,025
750	2,000	all	150 p.	Great Eastern	1,550
2,500	1,000	all	20 p.	Manockji Petit's	1,000
800	2,500	all	90	Oriental	1,340
600	1,500	1,500	...	Royal	1,450

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
...	500	75	Jan. '56	Bank of Bombay
...	5	19	Do.	Do. China
...	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
...	...	...	...	East India Bank's
...	20	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
...	20	68	May '67	Royal Bank
...	13	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial

...	22				
...	1				
...	1				
...	22				
...	6				
...	5				
...	1½				

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	810
4,000	50	all	8 p.	Mechanics' B'ldg Co.	20
800	4,000	30	21 p.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 p.	Treacher & Co.	375

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218,3,0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£2	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares
...	£4	43.10.2	do.	Do.
...	£16	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
...	£18	196,5,1	do.	Do. New Shares

237		
113		
...		
1,100		
200		

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	3,200	2,300	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	140
...	1,500	2,44	...	Bl'ay & Bengal S. S.	0
...	3,000	2,700	...	Bombay Sh	35
12,800	100	all	1,040	Colaba Land	15
1,200	1,000	670	676	Do. New	15

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10d.
London Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 10d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 10 7/ d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 3/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	99d.
Do.	60 days' sight	99d.
Madras	At sight	99
Do.	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five per cent.	107
Four per cent.	98
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	104
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Home Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10dr. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196

CALCUTTA.—15TH OCTOBER 1870.

The transactions reported in Government Securities were for insignificant amounts, at the following rates:—

4 per cents. at Rs 98-0 to 98-2, or 2-0 to 1-14 discount.

5 per cents. at Rs 106-07, at Rs 107-4.

6 per cents. at Rs 114-2.

15 years' Debentures, yesterday, at Rs 110-0.

In shares—

National Bank shares, at Rs 125.

Equitable Coal Co's shares, yesterday, at Rs 220.

R. Scott, Thompson & Co's shares, at Rs 245.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—OCTOBER 21.

Fuller, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Matheran.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 20.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Acting Assistant Apothecary J. F. Mendes, No. 268, is reverted to his substantive rank of Hospital Assistant.

Under the operation of para. 43 of G. G. O. No. 392, dated 17th June 1868, the undermentioned Hospital Apprentices having passed the requisite examination, are promoted to Assistant Apothecaries, with effect from 23rd September 1870, to fill the vacancies specified opposite each:—

Thomas Stephens, No. 117, vice A. Lafond, promoted. 28th December 1868.

John Benson, No. 116, vice Nagapah, promoted. 28th December 1868.

Luis Noronha, No. 113, vice G. Rozario, promoted. 28th December 1868.

John Dias, No. 112, vice Shreeput Sheshadree, promoted. 28th December 1868.

James Cornwell, No. 115, vice E. Cook, promoted. 28th December 1868.

George Keates, No. 119, vice V. DeSouza, promoted. 28th December 1868.

Hugh Murray, No. 107, vice P. Drumm, promoted. 28th December 1868.

Luis DeSouza, No. 114, vice J. Sylvester, promoted. 28th December 1868.

Charles Henry Bell, No. 109, vice J. Kinglock, promoted. 28th December 1868.

John Lawrence, No. 111, vice Pandoo Chowan, promoted. 28th December 1868.

William Dunnett, No. 110, vice J. Neil, promoted. 28th December 1868.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 543 10th August last, Surgeon Thorp was directed to perform the duties of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Sind Division.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

General List, Infantry.—Lieutenant Frederick Augustus Beville, to be Captain from the 7th October 1870, vice Hodgson, cadre 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, deceased.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Major J. T. Towry, Bengal Staff Corps.

Surgeon C. M. Cullinan, of the Madras Medical Establishment.

Assistant Surgeon Frederick Hodgkinson Smith, M. D., having completed three years' service, to be Surgeon from the 13th October 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. P. Agnew, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs from date of departure in November next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Sub-Conductor Michael Hogan, Commissariat Department, is remanded from his present grade to the rank he held previous to his transfer to the Commissariat Department.

The following Extracts from Brigade Orders by Major General Sir E. L. Russell, K.C.S.I., dated the 13th and 14th September last, are confirmed:—

"Tuesday, 13th September 1870.—Nine men of No. 2 Company Native Artillery who have been pensioned and discharged are to have the usual allowance of water given to them, in the same manner as if they were still on the effective strength of the company."

"Wednesday, 14th September 1870.—In consequence of the desertion of provisions the men of the 2nd Company Native Artillery pensioned and discharged on reduction will until a passage can be provided for them, be granted half (for public followers) rations, subject to confirmation."

Major W. W. Goodfellow, C. B., R. E., Executive Engineer Bombay Defences, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from the 6th November next, on private affairs, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel H. N. Miller, Bombay Staff Corps, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Punjaub, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from date of departure in December next, on private affairs, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon W. A. Shepherd assumed charge of the duties of Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Vaccination in Kattywar on the 29th ultimo, after office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain F. S. Iredell, Acting Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

Mr. J. B. Grant, an Assistant Collector and Magistrate F. P. in the Belgaum District, is, so long as he is employed in that district, invested with powers, under Section 4 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to hear appeals from orders in criminal cases tried in the taluo kas under his revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate.

Mr. S. T. Candy having assumed charge of his appointment as Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Poona on the 6th instant, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave for two months granted to him by Government Notification dated the 26th August last, is cancelled.

Major S. J. Thorp to be Cantonment Magistrate at Kurrachee from 1st December next.

Major C. E. Naylor to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Kurrachee during the absence of Major Thorp on leave, or until further orders.

Major Naylor is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Kurrachee District, inclusive of the Military Cantonment at Kurrachee.

Azum Manikal Venilal, Mamlutdar in the Nipbar Taluka, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Nassick District.

Azum Trimbukial Madhowjee, acting Mamlutdar of Mehmudabad, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Kaira District.

Azum Kaji Kamrood-en, Probationary Fourth Class Mamlutdar of Sungaeshwur is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Ratnagherry District.

Mr. J. M. Gr ves, Deputy Collector of Halla, in the Hyderabad District, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in that district.

Azum Narsilal Rewadass, Mamlutdar of Pardee, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Surat District.

Azum Rajee Dhondeo, Mamlutdar of Dindoree, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Nassick District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie to act as Assistant to the Commissioner in Sind, and Branch Registrar General of Assurances in that province, vice Mr J. G. Moore.

Mr. C. R. Evans to act as Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, Presidency Division.

The undermentioned Junior Civil Servants passed examinations in the following languages on the 15th instant:—

Marathi.—Mr. J. E. Andre, Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Mr. J. E. Murphy, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. H. R. Cooke, Mr. H. Todd, Mr. T. H. Leach, and Mr. A. H. Unwin.

Gujarathi.—Mr. G. H. D. Wilson.

Hindustani.—Mr. C. P. B. Wiltshire, and Mr. T. Hart-Davies.

Mr. James Macnabb Campbell to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Colaba.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. E. Jacomb resumed charge of his duties as Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments on the forenoon of the 18th instant.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, in charge of the Second Assistant Collector's districts in Surat, is invested with the powers of a Commissioner under the Income Tax Act.

Mr. J. H. Grant, Acting First Assistant Collector.

Mr. J. Faithful Fleet, Supernumerary Assistant Collector.

Mr. Luxumon Juggonath, District Deputy Collector.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. R. S. Willis has been appointed to act as Educational Inspector in Sind during Mr. Moore's absence on leave, or until further orders.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 19th October, 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief has accepted the retirement from service by the sale of his Commission of Captain George W. C. Coburn, and is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

Lieutenant Boyth-Hay Metcalfe to be Captain by purchase, vice Cockburn, who retires. Dated 30th September 1870.

Ensign Hon'ble Edric F. Gifford to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Metcalfe, promoted. Dated 30th September 1870.

The Head Quarters of the Army will be established at Mahableshwur on the 4th proximo.

The following officers will proceed with Army Head-quarters:—

The Adjutant General of the Army.

The Quarter Master General of the Army.

The Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Army.

Correspondence of an emergent nature only is to be addressed to Mahableshwar, all other correspondence to be addressed to the Adjutant General, Poona.

The provisions of G. O. C. No. 730, 1st September 1868, are made applicable to the Deolali Depot, to which station qualified and experienced Sergeants will be sent with the invalids of the season.

Lieutenant Colonel Ker, Infantry, is appointed to the Command of the Khundwa Rest House, and will join expeditiously at the public expense.

Under instructions from Horse Guards Captain C. A. L. A. French, 59th Foot, will proceed to England for duty with the Regimental Depot.

Captain French's services are available for duty with troops on the march down country and during the voyage home.

The officiating Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon is permitted to proceed on his annual tour of inspection.

Captain C. L. Hulbert, General List, is attached to the 21st N. I. (Marine Battalion) as a temporary measure vice 2869 Colour Sergeant Archibald Mitchell, 1st Battalion 2 d Foot, is appointed Sergeant Major to the Deolalee Depot, and will proceed to join forthwith.

Lieutenant-Colonel Every, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, will rejoin his Regiment on being relieved.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery—2nd Captain and Adjutant H. W. Stockley, R. Brigade, from date of departure to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Captain, 2nd Major, H. P. P. Phillips, E Battery 9th Brigade, from date of departure for one month, to Bombay, on medical certificate.

36th Foot—Assistant Surgeon J. B. Reynolds, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

35th Foot.—Ensign W. Welman, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 8 h October 1870.

With reference to G. O. C. C. dated the 6th October, and Adjutant General's Confidential Circular No. 11 of 1870, on the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief at the respective stations enumerated in the latter, the Officer Commanding will at once furnish the Adjutant General for His Excellency's information with a Nominal List, by departments, regiments and corps, of all the officers under his command; as also a Daily State of the troops, both in duplicate. He will also forward a memorandum of any subject connected with his command, which he would wish to bring to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

33rd Native Infantry.—Ensign C. T. Bingham, 108th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Egan, appointed 2nd Squadron Subaltern to the 12th Bengal Cavalry. Dated 4th October 1870.

Subject to approval by Her Majesty, the Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Cornet David Gerald Buttler, of the 5th Lancers. Dated 7th October 1870.

With reference to General Order of the 9th September, making certain officiating appointments in the 11th Bengal Cavalry; read—"these appointments to date from the period of Captain Buller's having himself of furlough." Dated 5th October 1870.

The appointment of Major G. C. Rowcroft, officiating 2nd in Command 35th Native Infantry, to officiate as Commandant, confirmed at page 451, G. O. C. C. of the 16th September, vice Hallett, to his other duties.

The appointment of Captain T. C. Clay, 103rd Foot, to act as Instructor of Musketry, confirmed at page 279, G. O. C. C. of the 29th June last, was with effect from the 21st April 1870.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officer having on his recent appointment been posted to the battalion of his regiment specified:—

14th Foot.—Ensign H. H. Young, 1st Battalion.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on the 5th September:—

Assistant Surgeon B. Reed, 2nd Battalion 12th Foot.

Private J. Gill, 2nd Battalion 12th Foot.

Private M. Collett, 2nd Battalion 12th Foot.

Private W. Fagan, 38th Foot.

Assistant Surgeon F. Lyons, M.D., 92nd Foot.

Private C. Smith, 92nd Foot.

Private D. McGib on, 106th Foot.

Staff Assistant Surgeon R. Macmullen, British Medical Staff.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Bangal re, 7th October 1870.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to 2nd Captain C. S. Saxton, 20th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 30th August 1870 to 1st March 1871, on the recommendation of a medical board.

10th October 1870.

The following removals and appointments are order d:—

Lieutenant R. H. T. Hill, from "Attached" 36th Native Infantry, to Acting Qr. Mr. 35 h N. I.

Lieuten nt H. B. Nangle, 2nd Battalion 21st Foot, is appointed 2nd Wing Subaltern 48th Native Infantry, and with the sanction of Government a probationer of the Madras Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer has passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language:—

Madras, 3rd October 1870

Lieutenant R. Hill, 48th Madras Native Infantry.

The undermentioned officers and others have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language:—

Bolarum, 15th September 1870.

Assistant Surgeon J. A. W. Spence, 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

Cannanore, 29th September 1870.

Ensign A. Howlett, the Royal Regiment.

Madras, 3rd October 1870.

Lieutenant E. B. Sandoidge, No. 4 Battery 5th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant W. M. Campbell, No. 4 Battery 5th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant W. F. Nelson, No. 6 Battery 5th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Staff Assistant Surgeon D. Sinclair, M. B., General Hospital.

Cannanore, 3rd October 1870.

Ensign T. F. Rose, the Royal Regiment.

Trichinopoly, 3rd October 1870.

Ensign S. R. Rowlinson, 45th Foot.

Secunderabad, 3 d October 1870.

Captain J. Byron, 2nd Battalion 10th Foot.

Lieutenant D. St. L. Hill, C. Battery 20th Brigade Royal Artil ery.

Ensign D. B. Pryce, 2nd Battalion 24th Foot.

Staff Sergeant Stone, Commissariat Department.

The following orders are confirmed:—

13th September 1870.—By the Officer Commanding Pegu Division, appointing Passed Hospital Apprentice S. White to act as 2 d class Assistant Apothecary while on duty to and from Port Blair, there being no medical subordinate of the grade of Assistant Apothecary available for this duty.

23rd September 1870.—By the Officer Commanding Mysore Division, placing the services of Major Deane, Assistant Quartermaster General, Mysore Division, at the disposal of the Officer Commanding Malabar and Canara, to superintend the embarkation of troops on the Transport Malabar from Cannanore and Beypore—and appointing Major Osborne to act as Assistant Quartermaster General, Mysore Division, without prejudice to his other duties, during Major Deane's absence.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Troop Quartermaster W. Burton, D Brigade, from 12th October 1870, or date of being relieved from his acting appointment in the Ordnance Department, for six months—Madras, private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Captain J. H. P. Anderson, 5th Brigade, to England, by the overland route, to appear before a medical board—unfit to do duty with troops. This officer is permitted on medical grounds to embark at Madras on the P. and O. steamer as early as possible.

76th Foot.—Lieutenant C. G. Egerton, acting Interpreter, for 6 months, from date of expiration of privilege leave—Madras, under the provisions of G. O. G. No. 482 of 1866.

16th Lancers.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. White, to England on private affairs for 18 months, from date of embarkation, in anticipation of the sanction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India

General List.—Lieutenant R. L. N. Sturt, "Attached" 28th Native Infantry, in extension for one day—to enable him to join.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH OCTOBER.

London...	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d.	p.ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Woolen Ships	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	
Havre...	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No vessel.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 2500 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Stowell (s)	Ward	Calcutta.
	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Calabar Coast & Goa.

The ship Girvan, Oman, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
15	John Clark	Starratt	Cardiff, June 22.
16	Punjaub (s)	Pike	Moulmein, Oct. 8.
	Sea Gull		London, Sept. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
15	Penang (s)	...	...
	Imperatrice Eugenie	...	...

DAILY EXPORTS.—20TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Glensanox, 80 bales cotton, Lalchund Ramdyall; 62 bales cotton, Tarachund Guneshdass; 53 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass; 30 bales cotton, Nusee Keswjee; 100 bales cotton, H. D. Freek & Co.; 80 bales cotton, Khisiram Salegram; and 83 bales cotton, Bell, Ventz, and Lucius.

J. C. Bottleboy, 47 bales cotton, Megjee Husraz; 97 bales cotton, Chuturbhoox Premjee; and 108 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co

Hindostan (s), 15 bales cotton, Stenhouse & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Nurree Khuttow; 30 bales cotton, Luckmee Ramjee; 103 bales cotton, H. Nowrojee; 134 bales cotton, Mahamud Esmail; and 150 bales cotton, Finlay, Clark & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Dilawur, 8 bales buffalo hides, H. Bomonjee Touche; 59 cases chundroos, John Mahamud Muggie; 15 cases chundroos, Goolam Hoosen Megjee: 913 pieces elephant teeth, Hassun Khan; 8 bundles cowhides, Goolam Hosan Fazul & Co.; and 400 bags gulls, Sunderdass Vagjee.

FOR VENICE.

Hindostan (s), 100 bales cotton, Leggat & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 146 bundles sharkfins, Ludabhoy Bujuballee; 37 bales cotton, Reambhoy Habibhoy; 20 packages red rain h, Loda bavjee; 1120 cases elephant teeth, Ali Goolhaysun Bandi; 60 bales cotton, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy; 50 bales cotton, Narayen Bhimjee; 53 bales cotton, Oomurchund Chotrain; 42 bales cotton, Govindram Salegram; 53 bales cotton, Mahamedbhoy Dama & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Mooljee Leladjur; 37 bales cotton, Hoosenbhoy Goolamhoosen & Co.; 93 bales cotton, Goolab hund Dyaram; 4 bales cotton waste, Dhunjeebhoy Rustumjee & Co.; and 6 pieces elephant teeth, Ghellabhoy Sampoo.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay on Sunday morning.

The next Overland Mail will be despatched on the 23rd instant.

The Mail closes at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on Saturday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamps in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier Post Office till 7 A.M. on Sunday.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, October 27, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on October 27 at 9 A.M.; after packet at 10 A.M.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

RICE—October 13th, at Berhampore, the wife of Frderick T. Rice, Esq., of a son.

KELLY—October 14th, at Sealdah, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Hugh Kelly, of a son.

BAYLEY—October 4th, at Monufferpore, the wife of Stuart C. Bayley, Esq., of a daughter.

SAUBOLLE—October 7th, at Chandernagore, Val Béni, the wife of Mr. L. E. Saubolle, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HANSCAPE—October 12th, at Purneah, G. Hanscape, Esq., proprietor of Mahenderpore Indigo Concern, aged 55 years 11 months, 9 days.

WILLIAMS—October 14th, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Captain F. W. Williams, of the 2nd N. L. I., son of Fleetwood Williams, Esq., C.S., aged 26 years.

GUISE—October 15th, at No. 15th, Theatre Road, Annie Elizabeth, the infant daughter of J. J. Guise, Esq., aged 10 months 9 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

BARTOLI—October 14th, at "La Palazzina" Rundall's Road, Vepery, the wife of C. Bartoli, Paymaster, Madras Railway, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

ORMOND—October 10th, at Peshawur, the wife of Lieutenant W. C. Ormond, 5th Fusiliers, prematurely, of a daughter.

DEATH.

THOMAS—October 12th, at Cherat, near Peshawur, Lieutenant J. D. Thomas, 38th Regiment, aged 24 years, killed by the accidental discharge of his gun when out shooting.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1870.

FRESH news of German occupations. The covering army operating in the Vosges appears to have marched southward for the purpose of looking up the Garibaldians, who were reported to have made Besançon their point of assembly. General Werder, the capturer of Strassburg, was last said to have been at Epinal, and now he has pushed forward, either in force, or *en reconnaissance*, as far as Vésoul, if Vésoul be the "Vessour" of the telegram. The position of his corps in the Vosges, and the rumours of a hostile gathering at Besançon, render the conjecture probable. Vésoul is about twenty-seven miles from Besançon, but, as the first named town is set down as fortified in some maps and as open in others, we cannot be sure that our conjecture is correct. Montdidier is in the department of the Somme, about thirty miles south of Amiens. The expected battle on the Loire is an obvious inference from the proximity of two considerable armies. It is no doubt good policy on the party of the Germans to break up every French army as fast as it is organized; and the wonder is that the French collect troops on the Loire who would be far more useful in the Doubs and the Vosges. The estimated force of the Germans in France is 650,000, and if we make a guess at the numbers, based on the reported operations in progress, it will be found to yield a result closely approximating to that vast number. Thus—

Troops around Paris	350,000
Guarding communications	30,000
Around Metz	150,000
In Vosges and Doubs	30,000
On the Rhine	25,000
On the Loire	50,000
Total..	635,000

If we assume that 150,000 have been, from all causes, expended in the war, there will be left in Germany as reserves, of all kinds, about 350,000 men. And it must be remembered that these are trained and organized bodies, not Mobiles or Franc-tireurs. Moreover Germany, itself, is absolutely untouched, and all its resources are in every way available. On the other hand we can form no reasonable estimate of French resources. They have Paris, Cherbourg, Brest, Bordeaux, Toulons, Marseilles, Lyons, Lille; a mass of fighting men, worth as soldiers unknown, in the capital; an army on the Loire of strength and quality also unknown, but not equal to the armies already defeated; some bodies of indefinite magnitude and value between Lyons and Besançon; but all more or less untrained and without skilled officers. Nothing wherewith to match the organized armies of the victorious Germans. These considerations would seem to render even a costly peace desirable for France; but she must be the best judge of what she will accept and what she will reject, the consequences in either case not being avoidable.

That some efforts have been made to settle a peace has long been manifest. At the very earliest moment after the Emperor was compelled to surrender, the *de facto* Kings of France declared their willingness to make peace, but on terms of their own choosing. They were willing to pay for the war, but were not willing to give any security for the future. The German nation might have tried the experiment of magnanimity by accepting these terms, and by withdrawing their armies, all expenses paid. It was an attractive policy, and would have looked well. But, had the Germans shown magnanimity of this sort, is there any reason to suppose that the French would have been equally magnanimous: that, if they thirsted to avenge Sadowa, they would not have burnt with tenfold ardour to wipe out Metz and Sedan? It is a proverb that there is no gratitude in nations, and statesmen wisely act as if the thing were, what it is, a polite fiction. There is no ground in their past history to warrant the assumption that the French would have ceased to covet the left bank of the Rhine, ceased to hunger for a glory that would have made dark the glory which culminated in Sedan. In some shape, Count Bismarck insists, therefore, on securities. The latest report is that he demanded a money indemnity, the neutralization of Alsace and Lorraine, and a *plébiscite* after ten years. There are many difficulties in the problem thus stated. The idea, however, is not new to the German statesman. He had looked at it and turned it round before the catastrophe on the Meuse. Speaking to the *Pall Mall* correspondent on the 28th of August at Clermont in Argonne, he said, "We might form Alsace and Lorraine into an independent neutral state, stretching from Luxembourg to Switzerland, and so protecting the whole of our western frontier against France. But who is to guarantee the neutrality of such a state? Then, too, the people would be always wanting to return to France, to which they have so long belonged. As to we ourselves annexing Alsace and Lorraine, I do not see the use, far less the probability, of our doing so. We should have a discontented people to govern, and besides, mere increase of territory has no attractions for Germany. But we *must* have securities against an attack from France." The difficulty of the guarantee is vast. But if it were got over by the Germans themselves acting as guarantors, what a farce a *plébiscite* would be. In any case, with that sham in prospect, what a life of agitation the people would lead, what a field for intrigue and counter-intrigue these provinces would be; and what security would Europe have that the loser would admit the validity of the vote? The Savoyards and Nizzards would not probably have annexed themselves to the Empire had they not felt sure that the thing was a *fait accompli*, that a hostile vote would have been followed by armed occupation, and that the French had an army stronger than that of the Italians. M. Jules Favre, attracted doubtless by the new fangled device of a *plébiscite*, is said to have thought that the terms might have been accepted. If that were so, who rejected them? General Trochu and the Provisional Government, in opposition to the best head in that body? The greatest difficulty in settling a peace will be to find out who and what is "France." It is now manifest that political questions have become far more trying than military questions, and that the mode of solving them has not been devised.

M. Renan, in an article we have before discussed, answers the question, who will make peace? to his own satisfaction. He says the only force in the world able to make peace is Europe. He argues that Europe, and especially England, has a distinct interest in maintaining France among the great Powers. But, if France is obliged to cede strongholds, will she, therefore, cease to be a Great Power? Not a whit. Prussia was a great Power when she had fewer than eighteen millions of people, and so was England. But M. Renan has discovered that France, as she stood before July last, is one of the conditions of English prosperity. He has found out that England is growing every day more Celtic and less Germanic! "In the great struggle of races," he says, "she is with us, and the alliance of England and France is founded for ages." These are views which will not meet with acceptance in England, and when M. Renan tells us that we have need of a str

is of good quality, but it is derived from bolls comparatively small in size, which have from one cause or another opened prematurely.

¶ The produce of the larger bolls still unripe, may therefore be expected to be far superior.

"The area of land used for cotton this year has been largely increased in all talookas from which information on this point has reached me. This increase in the case of the talookas Chaliseaum, Dhoolia, Sirpoor, Amulnair, Nusserabad, and Kawalpetta of the Sowda talooks, amounts in the aggregate to 40,306 acres 34 goontas.

"In the Malligaum talooka of the Nassick collectorate, the increase in area sown with cotton is 2,267 acres 21 goontas.

"There is no improvement in the rate for cotton, the old and new crops are nominally valued at Rs. 50 per pulla."

S. J. HARRISON,
For Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, October 20, 1870.

BOMBAY.

MR. C. H. REYNOLDS has been appointed a Director of the Government Savings' Bank, in the room of Mr. George Foggo, who has resigned that office.

THE "JOHNSTONE CASTLE BUOY" in the Malwan Harbour, which had gone adrift, has been re-moored in its position, and the channel made clear for the entrance of vessels.

OUR SAILORS.—The Rev. William Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain S.P.G., acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a parcel of Bibles and Testaments left at the Shipping Office for the use of sailors, from Mr. C. Hallums, Superintendent of Police.

COMMITTAL TO THE SESSIONS.—Boodheree Poorunmull was yesterday committed by Mr. Nana Murojee to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing ornaments of the value of Rs. 157, the property of Damadhur Chitundas.

THE S. S. GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain N. Drewitz, sailed yesterday for Malabar Coast and Goa with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Ratnaghery—Mr. A. N. Dickinson. For Vingorla—Miss Fagan. For Calicut—Mr. A. Bazenwiler. For Beypore—Lieutenant Colonel L. Grant, and Mr. W. W. Marley. For Cochin—Mr. C. Douglas, and Mr. Meldrum. And twenty-seven deck passengers.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 10th October 1870, Rs. 9,46,951; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 23,680; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 167,000; total balance, Rs. 8,03,631. There are in addition 71,783 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

THE BAND OF H. M. S. FORTE will play at the Apollo Bunder on Monday and Friday evenings till her departure. The following is the programme for to-night:—

Overture	Tancredi	Rossini
Selection	La Straniera	Bellini
Valse	Die Hydropaten	Gung'l
Selection	Princess of Trebizonde	Offenbach
Quadrille	Edinburgh	Coote
Gallop	Valentine	Relle

Role Britannia.

THE STEAMER DAGMAR, Captain Collins, left yesterday for Guadur with Major Ross, the Political Agent. This vessel also conveys 1 jemadar, 3 havildars, 3 naiques, 1 bugler, and 50 men of the Rural police for the protection of the Telegraph station there, which, it is said, has been attacked by the lawless inhabitants of the desert. The presence of Major Ross with this small detachment will no doubt restore quiet to the surrounding territory. So great is the influence of Major Ross in these quarters that, single-handed, he will be able to maintain peace. However, it is a wise precaution to send this detachment, whose arrival will, no doubt, be the signal for these nomads to bolt to the desert again, far beyond the reach of that chastisement which they so richly deserve.—*Sindian*, Oct. 15.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 18th Oct., was 329, being 14 more than in the preceding week, 46 more than the total of the week ending 19th Oct 1869, and 33 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 69 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub Section.	Population by Census of 1864-65.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accidents & Violence.	Total (including other causes not specified here.)	Total reported Deaths in the Week preceding.	Total reported Births in the Week preceding.
Colaba	19,161	...	1	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...
Fort, Southern	2,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,238	...	5	5	1	1	...	...	14	5	2
Esplanade	7,989	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	1
Market	75,402	...	3	1	3	3	3	...	18	6	6
Mandwee	41,152	...	6	1	8	3	6	...	27	...	...
Chuckla	41,442	...	3	1	5	2	2	...	26	...	...
Oomurkharee	63,020	...	8	...	10	4	4	...	30	14	...
Dongree	60,260	4	3	...	3	2	3	1	16	4	...
Dhobeetalao	71,706	...	5	6	4	3	...	...	20	3	...
Phunnuwaree	22,525	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Bhoolehwur	50,282	...	7	5	2	1	...	...	19	2	...
Kharalaloo	23,454	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	5	1	...
Koombarwara	23,080	...	2	3	3	4	...	12	4	...	...
Khetwaree	29,177	...	6	4	1	...	...	...	13	...	...
Girgaum	51,505	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...
Chaopatee	6,184	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
Walkeshwur	16,694	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
Mahalukmee	9,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mazagon	21,784	1	6	4	...	6	1	1	17	3	...
Tarwaree	9,462	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Ramathenpoora	18,578	...	13	4	3	5	4	1	35	...	...
Parel	7,002	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...
Sceree	5,042	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	...
Seo	12,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Mahim	19,450	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	5	6	...
Worlee	10,211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	11	1	...
Bombay	816,582	5	92	18	44	58	39	8	329	69	...
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years		2	137	7	29	45	29	6	296	...	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Resp. System.	Dige. System.	Violence.	Total, including not specified here.	Total Reported Deaths of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	3	...	4	5	...	...	15	2
Brahmin	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	9	1
Lingaet	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...
Bhatia	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...
Native of other Caste	4	41	5	24	27	18	3	148	30
Hindoo out-caste	...	7	3	2	...	1	...	23	4
Mussulman	1	30	5	19	12	10	...	93	12
Parsee	...	3	6	6	2	2	...	23	7
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Native-Christian	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	9	3
Indo-Britain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
European	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	4	...
Chinese	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5	92	18	44	58	33	5	329	69
Corresponding week 1869	...	2	82	4	45	58	39	6	283	70

DEFAMING DR. BURJORJEE DORABJEE

THE charge of defamation brought by Dr. Burjorjee Dorabjee against Coorjee Ladha, has been, by arrangement between the attorneys of the parties, adjourned *sine die*.

SHIPWRECKED BRITISH-INDIAN SUBJECTS.

THE acting Political Agent at Muscat has forwarded to the Government of Bombay a letter dated 29th September, stating the relief that has been given to some shipwrecked British-Indian seamen and subjects lately arrived at Muscat. The vessels were the Mussoorod Azeez and Ateet Rahamon, on board of which had been a number of pilgrims and others. They were mostly saved by means of rafts, but several hajees and others were lost. Statements had been made by the nacodas showing that though the survivors had been plundered by the Bedouins they were left unmolested by the inhabitants of Morabat and other towns on that coast. The relief granted at Muscat to the survivors had amounted to Rs. 213-12. Government was asked to sanction the disbursement, and it has done so.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

OFFICE—20TH OCT. 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.
Via Russia, 19th Oct., 4-55 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 13 hours 12 minutes.
Via Turkey, 18th Oct., 12-30 P.M., Greenwich-time.
Time in transit, 45 hours 45 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 19th Oct., 8-5 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 15 hours 37 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.
Via Russia, 19th Oct., 10-54 A.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 19 hours 48 minutes.
Via Turkey, 15th Oct., 3-40 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 114 hours 30 minutes.
America via Red Sea, 19th Oct., 5-5 A.M., American Time in transit, 17 hours 36 minutes.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to-day from 9 P.M. of the 19th to 9 P.M. of the 20th, is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
Karrachee	3 9	0 1
Calcutta	7 28	0 17
Madras	3 50	0 1
Galle	13 43	2 20

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A QUARTERLY meeting of the Bombay Bench of Justices was held yesterday in the Durbar Room, Town Hall—Mr. Scoble presiding.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The Chairman intimated that the first subject for consideration was the question of pensions and gratuities, which was postponed from last meeting.

Mr. Crawford (Municipal Commissioner) said that since last meeting the Clerk of the Peace had prepared a summary showing all the votes of the Bench on various occasions when such grants had been asked, and the proposals now to be made were entirely in accordance with the practice which had hitherto obtained, and therefore he again begged to repeat the proposal made at last meeting. In doing so he took this opportunity of intimating that before next year he would make a proposal which he had no doubt would be agreed to unanimously by the Bench—and that was that all municipal employés of rank entitling them to pension should from the beginning of next year contribute towards a pension fund, just in the same way as uncovenanted officers of Government contributed towards their pension fund. He then proposed a resolution giving effect to the minute of the committee in which they recommended that Narayen Ballajee, late head surveyor in the Drainage Department, be allowed pension of Rs. 100 (one hundred) per month from 1st January 1870, in consideration of his service of upwards of 25 years; that Wassoodew Luxumonjee, clerk in the Assessment and Collection Department, be allowed Rs. 22-8-0 as pension per month, from 1st May 1869, his period of service extending over 25 years; and that the gratuities to the undermentioned persons be allowed:—Vishwanath Govind Cholekur, inspector, Engineer's Department, Rs. 3,000; Balcrushna Narayen, head clerk, Drainage Department, Rs. 1,000; Trimbuck Baboojee, draftsman, Drainage Department, Rs. 300; Juggonath Ballajee, maistry, Drainage Department, Rs. 250; Shalligram Juggonath, surveyor, Drainage Department, Rs. 100; Luxumon Dowlutjee, havildar, Drainage Department, Rs. 66.

The Chairman said he thought it right to state to the Bench that his learned friend, Mr. White, who had been consulted upon the question whether the Bench had power to grant pensions and gratuities, had given the following opinion:—"Where a person has ceased to be in the service of the Municipality at the time of the proposed grant of a pension or gratuity I think that the Justices are not empowered by the Act to make such a grant; but where a person is in the service of the Municipality at the time when an application is made for a pension I think that the grant of a pension may be sustained as an agreement made between the Justices and the servant that the latter shall retire from active service on receiving such pension." This opinion was quite clear; and if these men whom it was now proposed to reward by pensions or gratuities had left the service of the Corporation without any agreement between them and the Bench for a pension or gratuity, according to this opinion it was illegal for the Bench to grant them to either one or other of these classes of men.

After some conversation, the proposal was put to the vote, and carried without opposition.

LAST QUARTER'S ACCOUNTS.

A letter was laid on the table from the Clerk of the Peace intimating that the Controller of Municipal Accounts had furnished the accounts of the preceding quarter, and that they were on the table.

The Chairman explained that the accounts would lie at the office of the Municipal Commissioner, where any one could inspect them.

The letter was recorded.

AUDITS: PERSONALITIES AGAIN.

The Auditors' report for the year ending 31st December 1868 was laid on the table, and ordered to be recorded.

Mr. Crawford said that counsel having advised that there was no objection to a monthly concurrent audit in addition to the annual audit contemplated by the Municipal Act, he would propose that a monthly concurrent audit be instituted from 1st January 1871.

Mr. John Connon seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

Mr. Connon then said—I really ought to apologize to you, Mr. Chairman, and the gentlemen present, for proposing auditors for the year 1869, which seems quite ridiculous. (Hear, hear.) I do not know under what circumstances the occasion has arisen; but in the presence of the Municipal Commissioner, with whom I have had some official correspondence lately, and whom I am glad to see here face to face, I say in, this last month of September, which is only just gone as you are all aware, this having only been the month I got a series of bills by which I was taken aback—for it was a series of bills commencing from 1st January 1869 implying that I owed money in advance from that time; and in the month of September, positively as I live and stand here,—in the month of September I heard of it for the first time, and now I am asked to propose the appointment of auditors of those accounts. (Laughter.) Well, upon my soul and conscience, if that is not language I ought not to use here, sir, I must say, though I have compromised with some liquidators and things of that sort, I do as a matter of principle pay my bills from month to month as they turn up (laughter), and when I get a series of bills, for Rs. 200, Rs. 300 or Rs. 400, (I don't know what) ranging over nineteen months, the first one implying that it is all due in advance, it is a personal offence and I feel it so. (Hear, hear, then a pause.) But having exhausted myself with that expression of sentiment, (laughter), and not finding that I have a good defence to an action which I have no doubt the Municipal Commissioner is to bring against me immediately, and knowing that the Statute of Limitation will not apply, I intend to pay the money—(laughter)—which really is very creditable to me. (Renewed laughter.) But I think it is really high time we should have a current audit, if anybody knows what that means, and I hope that this time nineteen months I will not have any bills presented to me which are due to-day, because if they are due to-day I would like to see them, for then I can see if I can pay them, and, if not, I can say to come again to-morrow, or on Monday, or on the 15th (laughter); but nineteen months!—the thing is scandalous. (Laughter.) Really I am not joking, though I heard a number of gentlemen laughing; it is no joke at all to me—the thing is quite serious. (Hear, hear.) However, having personal knowledge of the gentlemen whose names I am about to present to you, Messrs. George Ramsay Wilson and Ardaseer Framjee Moos, I am to propose they should be appointed for the concurrent audit of 1871, Mr. Wilson is also proposed for the audit for 1869-70, and from my personal acquaintance with the gentleman I suppose he is really very efficient. I don't know what is is to be paid; I suppose that will be another question when the budget comes on, but if there was a regular audit and we could get clear of such irregularity as I have brought to notice, the audit would then be worth double the present amount. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Connon concluded by moving that Mr. G. R. Wilson and Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos be appointed auditors for the accounts for 1870-1 and Messrs. Wolff and Ragoonath Narayen for the audit for 1869-70.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee seconded Mr. Connon's motion, which was at once carried.

Mr. Crawford—Just before anything more is said about this, as some personal remarks have been made, they require some personal explanation. Unfortunately I have not the original papers with me, for when Mr. Connon reported this matter to me I sent them to him a few days since. The reason of the delay was simply this: Mr. Connon was the tenant of one of the largest householders in Bombay, who is now present here, and who I think ought to bear me out in this matter. All the bills were sent to this large householder strictly in accordance with the Act—the bills were the police rates and lighting rates—the householder not having sent a list of his tenants as required by the Act. In due course, after a considerable delay on the part of this housekeeper we were informed by him that he had certain tenants from whom the bills should be recovered, but the properties owned by this householder being very considerable and the tenants pretty numerous, it took some time to find out the tenants to prepare the bills and despatch them to the various tenants. That has caused nearly all the delay in the matter, and of this I have informed Mr. Connon of. The bills sent to Mr. Connon were police and lighting rates, both occupiers' rates. If there were, as I have often suggested, there should be, no such thing, but rather the householder was called upon to pay the occupiers' rates in the first instance, there would be no delay; but when the Act compels us to send the bills to the owner and allows him afterwards to send them back to us and tells us he won't pay unless we have exhausted our powers to recover from the occupier there must be cases in which large houseowners who do not send a list of their tenants to us will cause delay,—and that has caused the delay in the present case. I should be happy to lay the papers on the table but I have not received them yet. I have not mentioned the Justice's name, but have no doubt he will state that what I have said is correct.

Dr. Blaney—I have a similar case, a little worse, it may be, than that of Mr. Connon; and to show I am not speaking without book, here are a number of bills, which extend over eighteen months.

Mr. Crawford—I beg, gentlemen, that before mentioning these things here, you will allow them to be submitted to the proper department. Dr. Blaney is a tenant of the same householder.

Dr. Blaney—One remark I have to make. I do not suppose the Municipality will lose the money, for between the tenant and the owner the money will be paid. I only wish to ask what is a reasonable time during which the householder can shift his liability to the tenant. Such large houseowners ought to have clerks and other means for adjusting their accounts. I am told these bills were due eighteen months ago, and after all that time has elapsed the bills are handed over by the landlord to me. I have never kept a Municipal bill five minutes or sent away the man without the money. In fact I have always been anxious to pay when they become due, and now, to my astonishment, I am called upon to pay Rs. 500 in a lump, for which I hold in my hand the bills. One of these bills is from July to December 1869, and the other from July to December 1870. The bill from January to July 1870 is nowhere. That will come some other day. The whole thing is so irregular and vexatious that I thought it my duty to bring the matter to the notice of the Bench. ("Quite right" and "hear, hear.")

Mr. Crawford—I have only to say that in future I shall spare no Justice or householder, be he whom he may. I have had much correspondence with this particular owner, and if he had the spirit of a gentleman in him he would get up and admit it now.

Mr. Venayekrao Juggonathjee Sunkerseth—In this case the Commissioner perhaps alludes to me. [Mr. Crawford—I do.] These bills were not sent to me, but were sheived by the collector in his desk for a number of days. Then the list was sent in due time. That list was not forthcoming in the clerk's office, and hence the delay.

Mr. Crawford—I have only to say after an experience of five years, that the very worst tax-payer in Bombay is the gentleman who has just spoken. He gives us more trouble than any one else, and the odium I have just had to submit to is wholly and solely said in consequence of his conduct.

Mr. Venayekrao—I don't think I am entitled to the strictures of the Commissioner. I am one of the most regular paymasters (laughter) in Bombay, but if the bills of the Municipality are kept in this office, it is no business of mine.

Captain Henry—I am not to stand up to defend the Municipal Commissioner,—he is able to do so himself (a laugh), but I think it is not fair that accusations should be made without first submitting the matter to him. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Connon—I made no accusation without first submitting it to him.

Dr. Blaney—I sent him all my papers.

The subject then dropped, and Mr. Connon's motion for the appointment of auditors was passed.

The Chairman then moved, and Mr. Connon seconded, the following resolution, which was also carried:—"That the remuneration of the auditors for the concurrent and annual audit for 1871 be at the rate of Rs. 2,000 each, and that for the audit for the years 1869 and 1870 be as heretofore Rs. 1,000 each for each year.

THE NEW GAS CONTRACT.

Mr. Crawford laid on the table the draft contract with the Gas Company. The agreement he said had been drawn up by solicitors, and embodied the provisions agreed to by the Bench. The new arrangement would come into force from the commencement of next year, and would be a great boon to the public at large.

Captain Henry asked whether the contract specified the power of the gas to be supplied, because he noticed the gas at present was of very bad quality.

Mr. Crawford said that was provided by the contract.

THE SURVEY OF BOMBAY.

The Chairman said that on this subject the Finance Committee had reported as follows:—"Read, the correspondence regarding the survey, and including the communication of the 24th September from the Survey and Settlement Officer, intimating that, owing to the Government of India having summarily reduced the budget grant for the current year, the work will have to be delayed, unless the Municipality, in accordance with the suggestion made in Government Resolution No. 5,357, of 7th December 1869, contribute a further sum towards the survey.—Resolved, that these papers be published, but the committee cannot recommend the contribution."

Mr. Crawford said that the correspondence on this subject had been published *in extenso*, and spoke for itself. The facts were that Government had offered to carry out a survey of Bombay under certain circumstances. It had stated the estimated cost as so many lakhs, and that the survey would take so many years for completion, and had asked the Municipality to contribute a certain sum. The Municipality on that understanding agreed to spend a certain sum on the survey, but before the survey had been completed and when it was not said that it was to cost more than was originally estimated, Government had called upon the Municipality to contribute further. He had expressed his opinion as to the nature of this demand on a previous occasion, and he did not ask them to vote an additional sum because he was a Government servant—but his sole reason for asking them to do so was that the sooner the survey was completed the greater would be the actual cash saving to the town. He only regretted that one more able to speak as to the necessity for the survey and the great advantage that would be conferred by its completion at once was not present—he referred to Mr. Ormiston. He might say that his opinion was that Government was taking advantage of the Bench in this matter; but looking to the necessity for the rapid completion of the survey he thought they should just grin and bear it, and he therefore advised that a further contribution of Rs. 5,000 should be given. Mr. Crawford, after explaining some of the particulars as stated in the correspondence, formally proposed that the Rs. 5,000 should be voted.

Captain Tulloch seconded the motion.

Mr. Narayen Wasodewjee opposed the grant on the ground of the Municipality being so much in debt, and as the Municipality had already paid Rs. 50,000 towards the expense of the survey, on the distinct understanding that the Government would complete the work. He begged to propose as an amendment—"That although the Bench appreciate the necessity for the rapid completion of the survey, they decline to make any further contribution until Government have performed their part of the original agreement."

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell said he would even put it stronger than Mr. Narayen, and propose that the Bench should give no further grant to the survey until the agreement with Government concerning the survey was carried out.

Dr. Dadiba seconded Mr. Narayen's amendment, which was also supported by Captain Henry.

The amendment was then put to the meeting and carried by a large majority.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Crawford read a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Dhobie-talao and Sonapore requesting to have their streets properly drained. The petitioners, he remarked, certainly had a great grievance. The drainage in these districts ran into uncovered side drains; but the districts covered a very large area, and the drainage of them simply means the draining of the whole of Sonapore and Girgaum. Captain Tulloch was now engaged upon a series of surveys and plans which might lead to a solution of the difficulty. He would propose—"That a reply be sent to the inhabitants of Dhobie-talao and Sonapore in reply to their petition, informing them that until a proper scheme be prepared their petition cannot be complied with, but that the matter has already the anxious consideration of the Municipal Commissioner."

The Chairman said he noticed that out of the sum voted for drainage a sum of about a lakh and a half would be left unspent. Why not devote this sum to the drainage of these districts from which the petition had come?

Mr. Crawford said the work of draining these quarters would cost at least 4 lakhs of rupees, and there must be some plan before they commenced to drain such a large area.

The Chairman said he did not want them to commence without a plan, but had merely pointed out that here was money which might perhaps do what was required.

Captain Tulloch said the difficulty was that part of Sonapore had been drained into Back Bay, and they were now prohibited by Government from throwing any more drainage into Back Bay, and would not get the drains which would be required connected with the drains running the other way unless by going a long roundabout. They could only take the drainage to Colaba or Love Grove, and if they took it to Colaba Government might prosecute them for creating a nuisance. Then if they looked to Sonapore they would see that they could not get the drainage from that district into the present drains to Love Grove, because the latter were too high.

Dr. Blaney thought there was no use in thinking about the drainage of a little district till the Bench had decided about the principle of the drainage works for the whole town.

Several gentlemen having remarked upon the relative merits and demerits of open and closed drains,

The Commissioner's proposal was put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. Crawford, in answer to a question by a Justice, explained that another petition had been sent from these districts requesting certain streets to be lighted, and that the petitioners had been informed that directly the new contract with the Gas Company came into force the district would be lighted.

Mr. Crawford then read a petition from Wuzeeran Beebee, who described herself as a poor widow, proprietrix of some bungalows in Grant Road immediately adjoining the chawl in which the Municipal halalcores live. The beebee complained of the annoyance caused to the tenants of her bungalows by the proximity of the halalcores, and of the dirty condition of the place, and pointed out that since the halalcores had been quartered there she could not get her bungalows occupied. As a *coup de grace* she stated that if the Municipality would pay her Rs. 32,000 she would be exceedingly glad to hand over her bungalows to it for the use of the halalcores, so that they might do whatever they liked. Mr. Crawford then said he admitted the halalcores were not very nice neighbours, but pointed out that till recently these bungalows had been occupied by prostitutes, who were constantly being turned out by the police under the operation of the Police Act. The generality of the statements in the petition had not been borne out by the facts. As to the chawl being dirty he had every confidence in saying that the yard was cleaner than any other tenths of the compounds in the town. He would advise any Justice just to call in and see this property, which was not much larger than the table round which they were sitting, and should they do so he did not think there would be any difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that this respectable lady had considerably exaggerated any possible annoyance she had experienced. If she would only be practical and tell the Municipal officers specifically what and whom she complained of they would be very glad to give every assistance in their power should she prosecute the offenders.

It was resolved that the petition should lie on the table.

Petitions were submitted praying for lighting of their streets by the inhabitants of Vitalwaddy Lane and Islampoora Street. It was explained with reference to these by Mr. Crawford that the petitioners had been informed that their streets were included among those to be lighted whenever the new contract with the Gas Company was settled; and so the petitions were ordered to be recorded.

THE Justices then resolved themselves into a special general meeting of the Bench to consider the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1871—Mr. Scoble still in the chair.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS.

The following documents were submitted and ordered to be recorded:—Government Resolution No. 288, General Department, dated 4th February 1870, respecting certain ground at Mazagaon which Government agree to lease to the Municipality for the purpose of erecting a public market; and Government Resolution No. 289, dated 4th February 1870, agreeing to lease certain vacant ground at Grant Road to the Municipality for the erection of milch cattle stables.

THE COMMISSIONER'S BUDGET.

Mr. Crawford in submitting his budget said he anticipated that the Bench would on this occasion adopt the course which had always been hitherto followed as the only practical way of dealing with a matter of this kind—that was to refer the Budget to the Finance Committee for scrutiny and dissection, and for their report on it, and then to take up the Budget in a full meeting item by item and discuss it in detail. Before proposing to make this formal reference to the Finance Committee he had a few words to say as to the suggestion to make an addition to the police rate. Naturally in the position which he held it was of importance to him that he should not incur unnecessarily the odium of imposing additional taxation, especially as a time like the present but at the same time as Municipal Commissioner, directed to carry out the Municipal Act, he had a certain duty to perform, and though in carrying it out he might incur odium he must nevertheless do his duty. This year as last year a 3 per cent. rate would not be sufficient for the police. Reading the section of the Act which referred to levying a police rate it would seem that so long as a 3 per cent. would cover the cost of the police recourse should not be had to the Municipal funds for assistance. It was not distinctly so stated, but that was the inference. It would be in the memory of the Bench that last year the same thing occurred. He proposed on that occasion to raise the police rate, but the Bench said "No, we will take the money from the Municipal rate." Well, the Bench could do so now; he had done his duty, and it was for the Bench to relieve the taxpayers, and for his part he would be glad if they did so. (Hear, hear.) In fact the condition of the Municipal fund was such as to enable it to bear the extra burden. (Hear, hear.) He therefore begged to propose that the Budget be formally referred to the Finance Committee for scrutiny and report.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO THE CLERK OF THE PEACE.

The Chairman said the next business was an application by Mr. Leathes, Clerk of the Peace, for twelve months' leave of absence from 30th November to proceed to England. Mr. Leathes proposed that Mr. Leslie Crawford should be permitted to act for him during his absence. Before the unhappy event which deprived the Bench of the services of his much respected brother, Mr. Leathes had arranged to leave for England at this time, and he now hoped the Bench would not think he was asking too much when he wished to carry out his original intention. He therefore begged to propose that twelve months' leave of absence be granted to Mr. Leathes from 30th November, and that Mr. Leslie Crawford should act for him during his absence.

The motion was agreed to.

The Chairman said he wished to mention that he had received from Mr. Leathes, the father of the late Mr. Leathes, a letter of 12th August, in which he, on behalf of himself and his family, begged him (the Chairman) to convey to the Bench his most sincere thanks for the letter of sympathy and condolence sent by them to him.

The Bench then adjourned till Thursday fortnight.

POLICE CASES.

LIQUOR LICENSE.—Jamsetjee Bhickajea was charged before Mr. Showell yesterday with a breach of the tenth condition of his license, and was fined twenty-five rupees.

FALSE WEIGHTS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday five Hindoos were charged with having in their possession false weights without satisfactory excuse, they being retail dealers. They admitted the offence and were each fined Rs. 25, with the alternative of twenty days' imprisonment.

AN UNDUTIFUL SON.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, Muncherjee Dorabjee was charged before the Senior Magistrate with assaulting his father, Dorabjee Muncherjee. Defendant had been violent towards his father on some previous occasions, and was now sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and was bound over to keep the peace for one year.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 20th Oct., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 19th Oct., 5-50 P.M.; via Turkey, 18th Oct., 3-40 P.M. America, via Russia, 18th Oct., 12-50 A.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 18th Oct., 10-54 A.M.; via Turkey, 18th Oct., 6-40 P.M. Cable right; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

TUTICORIN, 20th Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-east, thermometer 84, barometer 29·85.

CARWAR, 20th Oct., 9-20 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light airs, thermometer 75, barometer 29·90, rainfall 1 inch 23 cents.

CANNANORE, 20th Oct., 10-10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 77.

MANGALORE, 20th Oct., 12 P.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 79.

VINGORLA, 20th Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 76, rainfall 39 cents.

THE SEWREE CEMETERY.

THE local Government has sanctioned the formation of a burial board in connection with the Sewree Cemetery, Bombay, and has appointed the following gentlemen members of the board:—

The Senior Chaplain of the Cathedral.
The Chaplain of Colaba.
The Chaplain of Byculla.
The Honble Mr. Justice Gibbs.
Major-General Tremenheere, C.B.
Arthur Crawford, Esq.
W. Loudon, Esq.
The Rev. J. Ciampi.
A. G. DeGa, Esq.
J. F. Vaz, Esq.
The Chaplain of the Church of Scotland.
Alex. Johnstone, Esq.
A. Wright, Esq., Inspector General, I.M.S.
R. Jardine, Esq.
W. Melvin, Esq.

The authority of existing boards or trustees over the old or new burial grounds belonging to either the Roman Catholics or the Presbyterian will in no way be interfered with by the new burial board, the duty of the latter being restricted to the disposal of questions affecting equally the interests of the different sections of the Christian community in connection with the new Cemetery.

INSOLVENTS.

PETITIONS have been presented by the undermentioned persons to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of Act Eleventh Victoria, chapter XXI:—

Kesowjee Jewraz, a native doctor.

Noor Mahomed Hajee Huson, a dealer in onions and potatoes.

Latib Essoob, a butcher.

Samuel Pinhas (alias Babool Pinhas), formerly a guard in the G. I. P. Railway Company, at present unemployed.

Ramabaee, wife of Caloo Pitajee Patell Gowcowar, unemployed.

Royjee Luckmedass and Nurotum Royjee, dealers in grain.

Narayen Crustnarao, an English writer.

Goolam Alli Abbas Alli, lately carried on trade as a general merchant.

Veerashwar Sudasew, a proprietor of the Sudynan Bodhac Press.

Ramoodin Oosmanbhoy, a contractor.

Khema Dewcuru, a broker.

Doongersey Dharsey and Payraz Dharsey, Gujerathi writers.

Lingoo Rajuna, a butcher.

Goolam Hoosein Tyebjee, a petty merchant.

Heerjee Hunsraj, who lately traded in partnership with Bharmul Hunsraj, Canjee Lukha, and Malsey Khetsey, in Bombay, Compta, Ooby, Carwar, Vingorla Parola, and Oomrawuttee, under the name and firm of Heerjee Mooljee and Company, as general merchants.

Capoorchund Javerchund, a broker.

Dinshaw Sorabjee, a receiver in the service of Jehangeerjee Shapoorjee.

Soomar Allarukia and Hajee Moosa Soomar, tailors.

Dorabjee Byramjee, a hack buggy-keeper.

Sorabjee Bomanjee, a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Alli Shaw bin Peershaw, a priest.

Patrick James (East Indian), a contractor.

Nowrojee Muncherjee, a carpenter.

Goolam Rusool Cassumbhoy, a dyer.

Balabee, widow of the late Wamonrao Bulaker, a milk seller.

Harjeevun Moorar, and Ruttonbaee, widow of the late Moorar Muthoora, the first named insolvent is a carpenter, and the second is unemployed.

Rowjee bin Pandoojee, a vegetable seller.

Bhugwanjee Dwarkadass and Vulubdass Bhugwanjee, who lately traded in Bombay as general merchants under the name and firm of Vulubdass Bhugwandass.

Bapoo Sab bin Soolamon and Mahomed Jaffer bin Bapoo Sab, the first named insolvent is a engine-driver, and the second a fireman.

Babool Rambhat (alias Narayen Ramchundra Padhe,) a priest.

Shaik Sulliman Shaik Abdoola and Fatmaboo (alias Bayaboo,) milk sellers.

Muncherjee Cowasjee, an English writer.

Sumboo Mahadoo, Nanajee Mahadoo, and Tookaram Nanajee, butchers.

CASH BALANCES.

THE following is a statement of cash balances in the Government Treasuries in India at the close of the month of August last, contrasted with those of the previous years:—

	Aug. 1868.	Aug. 1869.	Aug. 1870.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	80,27,069	1,14,89,121	1,36,38,85
Bengal	1,40,14,231	1,16,9 ,976	1,12,23,9 6
British Burmah	27,54,787	29,44,178	32,10,45
North-Western Provinces	1,81,9 ,454	1,12,58,199	2,14,38,002
Oudh	44,03,188	27,56,679	53,7 ,64
Punjab	1,07,47,261	1,33,3 ,84	1,05,05,36
Bombay	1,96,31,971	2,13,24,122	2,35,10,01
Central Provinces	39,84,149	49,39,784

of retirement should be made available to the latter, while there is certainly no call to alter that already obtaining for the Indian officer. But the statement that the system of promotion in the Indian Artillery was so different from that in the Royal service as to render the proposals made for improving that in the latter inappropriate to the circumstances of the former, is a truly astounding assertion to be put forward by a committee which professed to have enquired thoroughly into the conditions of the case. We know of no difference, save that the Indian Artillery has a proportionally smaller list of general officers, and is, so far, rather the worse off of the two; and to suppose that a proposition can be seriously entertained for giving a great impetus in promotion to one branch of the regiment, which would have the effect of superseding the other in a wholesale way, now that the two bodies are so intimately bound up together, is altogether out of the question. The amalgamation of the regiments may have been, and probably was, a good measure, but at any rate one inevitable result of carrying it out is that any change proposed in the organization of one part of it must perforce be extended to the whole. Unless, therefore, the Indian Government is prepared to extend its support to the scheme, and to agree to pay its share of the additional expenditure involved, we fear it must fall through; but there can be little doubt that the case of the Artillery deserves consideration, as the regiment has been kept out of all the good things so freely scattered about of late years, and the plan proposed seems as good a way as could be devised for affording this, while it promises to provide an efficient remedy for impending stagnant promotion of so unusual a degree as to threaten, if not checked by some means, to impair seriously the efficiency of this service. It is greatly to be desired therefore that this part of the committee's recommendations may be spared the fate which befel Mr. Childers' still more liberal measure.

VICTOR HUGO AGAIN.

M. Victor Hugo has addressed a long and rhapsodical address to his countrymen, whom he calls upon to resist an invasion which is the consequence of acts for which they have no responsibility. France, he says, "owes it to all nations to save Paris; not for the sake of Paris itself, but for the world." After urging the inhabitants of town and country to arm themselves in the best way they can, and to offer every resistance to the invaders, he says, "Let every man be a Camille Desmoulins; every woman a Theroigne, every youth a Barra. Do as Bonbonnell, the panther hunter, who with 15 men has killed 20 Prussians and taken 30 prisoners. Let the streets of the town devour the enemy, let the windows burst open with fury, let the rooms send forth their furniture, let the roof cast down its tiles, let the indignant grand dames call their grey hairs to witness. Let the tombs cry out, let it be felt that behind each wall there is the people and God, let flame spring everywhere from the earth, let every tuft of grass be as a burning bush. Harass them, overwhelm them, intercept their convoys, cut their traces, break the bridges, destroy the roads, blow up the soil, that France may prove a fatal abyss for Prussia. Make war night and day—the war of the mountains, of the plains, of the woods. Rise up, rise up! No truce, no repose, no sleep! Despotism has attacked liberty. Germany is assailing France. Before the sombre warmth of our soil, let this colossal army melt away like snow. Let no portion of the territory withhold its fatality. Let us organize the terrible levy of the country. And you, O Franc-Tireurs, do ye wind through thickets, pass over torrents, avail yourselves of darkness and gloom, glide through ravines, creep, crawl, take aim, fire, and exterminate the invasion. Defend France with heroism, with despair, with tenderness. Be terrible, ye patriots! Stop only when you pass from a living body to the forehead of a sleeping infant. That infant is the future. For the future is the Republic. As for Europe, what do we care about Europe? Let her look on if she has eyes. She can come to us if she likes. We do not ask for help. If Europe is afraid let her remain so. We shall do a service for Europe, that is all. Let her stop at home if she wishes it. For the formidable decision which France meets if Germany compels her to do so France is sufficient for France and Paris for Paris. Paris has always given more than it has received. If it invites the nations to assist her, it is in their interest and not its own. Let them do as they please. Paris bears from no one. Such a great and supplant as it would be would astonish history. Be great or little, O Europe; that is your affair. Burn Paris, Germans, as you have burnt Strasburg; you will cause more burning fury than burning houses."

THE LORD MAYOR ON OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES.

The Lord Mayor of London has written to the *Times* to urge on our means of national defence, and observes:—

"I have had schemes submitted to me for building strong forts at the mouth of the Thames, fortifying the Isle of Dogs, fortifying all the approaches to London, &c. While I should like to see the entrance of our noble river, with its mighty commerce, protected by some defensive works, I do not see my way to any general scheme of fortification. I hold that in the hands and hearts of Englishmen will be found our best and strongest forts; but we must not allow ourselves to be lulled into a false security. I have had interviews with the commanding officers of the volunteers raised in London, and while I am informed their efficiency in drill and in rifle practice is all that could be wished, their numbers are not what London ought to be expected to expect. I appeal, therefore, in full confidence to my fellow-citizens to amend this. If the voice of England is to be potential in Continental politics, she must be strong at home, and the great element of her home strength must be in the number and efficiency of her reserve forces. There are three things necessary to place the volunteers of London in this condition:—1. More men. 2. Additional subscriptions, to be equally divided among the tour regiments; and, 3. A good, easy, come-at-able range for rifle practice. In a community such as London it ought to be enough to state these requirements to have them at once provided; but, unfortunately, such is not the case. At the commencement of the volunteer movement it was all enthusiasm; for some years past it has not met with that support to which it was fairly entitled, and the maintenance of the force has fallen heavily on a few commanding officers; but with all impediments the force has improved in efficiency, and it becomes every day of more value to the nation. It is to the employers of labour that we naturally look; they may, by their sympathy with the movement, and by giving the men opportunities of learning a soldier's duty, aid materially in increasing the numerical strength of the London regiments. This, I believe, they are prepared to do in many instances. As to myself, I have invited the officers in command of our City regiments to furnish me with a practical scheme for enlistment and an estimate of what funds are required to maintain our volunteers in good working order, the details of which will be duly advertised in a few days, when I hope that I shall not appeal to my fellow-citizens in vain."

FREEMASONRY AND THE WAR.

VOUZIERS, September 17.

This present war has been prolific in illustrations of the value of Freemasonry in dangerous emergencies, and the anecdotes are endless of the lives saved by its means. Among the cartloads of wounded of both nations which arrived from Sedan were two men whose consideration for each other was so marked as to occasion inquiry. They were the Prussian and the French uniform respectively, and though neither could understand a word of the other's language they shared their rations, and seemed to be interchanging signals of amity all day long. Their story was a very simple one. The Prussian, who is an officer, and a man of thirty-five or so, with a stern grave face, and a heavy overhanging moustache, had met the Frenchman, who is at least a dozen years his junior, on the battle field, the latter being supported by two comrades, while they did the work of conflict bring these men in contact, and on the last occasion the Prussian, who was himself badly wounded in the chest pressed the young Frenchman hard, and had indeed his sword uplifted to administer the *coup de grâce*, when the latter, who was faint from loss of blood, made a hasty sign to his victor which caused the latter to stay his hand. Parley was impossible, both from the exigencies of language and the turmoil of battle; and besides, both men lost consciousness and fell at each other's side. It turned out that the young Frenchman had been made a Freemason a few months before the outbreak of the war, and that he had instinctively made the sign by means of which members of the fraternity are taught to ask their brethren for help. The Prussian was an old mason who recognised it instantly, and who as instinctively paused, and before there was time for consideration both men fainted away. When consciousness was restored, they found themselves side by side and with the dead and dying round them. By a strange coincidence, their wounds were such that each could give the other some slight relief, and the late enemies employed their weary hours, in which they lay disabled and untended, in rendering little kindnesses to each other, and in thus cementing the friendship which had begun so strangely. When help came, they petitioned to be permitted to keep together, telling their story with considerable effusiveness to the third or fourth officer who at some time came to them on the field. This gentleman, who was not a military surgeon, but a member of the blessed Society which dates from Geneva, raised his hands in pleased astonishment at the tale he heard, and at once showed himself to be a Freemason too; so that three brethren of the mystic tie were to be seen wondering over the strange chance which had thrown them together. I don't profess to be able to explain the particular influence brought into play, or the kind of solace which Freemasons find in each other's company, but it is certain that the wounded men are supremely satisfied at the result, and that their story has given them quite a celebrity among their fellow sufferers.

At Iges, where the French prisoners were placed after the capitulation of Sedan, and where, it is but too true, they were all but starving, some of their number contrived to make it known to their captors that they were Masons, and though this was ineffectual in many instances, the sturdy and uninitiated Prussians laughing at the masonic gestures to scorn, wherever it succeeded the men obtained little comforts which were priceless. A stout trooper was seen handing a warm frize coat to one prisoner, and giving part of his rations to another; and explained his conduct to an inquirer with a sheepish smile, which spoke volumes, "They are my brothers, although I have fought with them, and they are hungry and cold, and must be helped. They would do it for me." These are merely typical cases. But it is impossible to mix much with the troops, particularly after a battle, without hearing of kindred instances of masonic usefulness. The Masons themselves are very proud of their order, and of the way in which its principles have, they say, risen superior to war. How it is that these loving brethren can ever have flown at each other's throats, and mangled each other's bodies, is another question, particularly as they tell you that Louis Napoleon and Prince Frederick William of Prussia are both Freemasons of high degree.—*Daily News.*

THE RIDERLESS WAR-HORSES.

(*Spectator*, September 17.)

In almost the last letter written by Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton from the seat of war before his untimely death, there was a passage which strikes us as describing one of the most pathetic of all the incidents of war, though the pathos of it relates, not to the human belligerents, but to their only active allies in the animal world, the horses. A Prussian hussar, who had got off his horse to carry water to two wounded and dying comrades, was killed with the poor soldiers he was relieving, by a shell, in the very act of pouring the water down the throat of one of them and just then his regiment moved off, his empty horse following in the ranks,—whereupon Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton remarked:—"Only those who have seen a battle-field can form a notion of the extraordinary way in which the horses, as long as they have a leg to crawl on, will follow the regiment to which they belong. I saw what evidently had been sergeants' horses keeping their position in rear of their squadron, wheeling with it, and halting exactly as if their riders were on their backs, and all the time streaming with blood. Poor creatures, they are indeed to be pitied, for they have neither Vaterland, promotion, nor the coveted medal to think of, whatever may be the issue; and few indeed are there which have been in action which have not some honourable scars to show." Again, the *Geneva Post* relates, "that after the slaughter at Vionville, the 18th of August, a strange and touching spectacle was presented. On the evening call being sounded by the 1st Regiment of Dragoons of the Guard, 602 riderless horses answered to the summons, jaded, and in many cases maimed. The noble animals still retained their disciplined habits." The image of these poor riderless, bleeding creatures going through their drill to the last with punctilious precision without any regard to the absence of the only hands which could have enforced the duty, and in utter unconsciousness that with the loss of their riders the reason for their evolutions had disappeared, strikes us as one of the most pitiful, though, of course, far from the most grievous, of the incidents of the battle field. The poor things themselves, of course, suffered no more—probably rather less—from their works of military supererogation, than they would have suffered if, with the same wounds, they had been bearing about their proper riders; and yet there is something that touches the heart much more in this evidence of complete failure to apprehend their part in the system of things to which they belonged, in connection with their unremitting efforts to discharge to the utmost of their failing powers a task the object of which had ceased to exist. It excites a less degree of the same kind of pity which we feel for alienation of mind, when the sufferer diligently makes preparation every day at the same hour for the comfort of one who is long dead. Of course, there is in it none of the contrast between undying love and dead intellectual power, which makes scenes of the latter kind so profoundly pathetic. But then, on the other hand, there is a contrast between the admirable fortitude and discipline of which an animal like the horse is capable, and the entire absence of any of those intellectual or moral roots to fortitude and discipline which have fed them in human character, going beyond the analogy even of alienation of mind. That the implanted bias given by man, and the sense of collective order they have conveyed, although they have never carried their own drift and meaning with them, should triumph so completely over the animal impulses of pain and lassitude, and this, too, when there is no one left to appeal to the creature's spirit and command its obedience, fills us with pity, probably because it gives us so vivid a picture of a creature whose characteristic nature is far more than touched, absolutely controlled and exalted, by the influences of a higher life—in which, nevertheless, it can reach to no full or satisfying participation. To the cavalry horse the sense of obligation attaching to the movements in it goes through with its crowded life, or perhaps correspond, in some degree, to the sense of obligation attaching, on the High-Church theory, to pure ritual, as distinguished from worship. It does not know at all why these movements were imposed on it, but it has a certain delight of obedience to a higher law in their punctual observance, which, as it is not limited by any knowledge or conjecture of the aims and objects with which that higher law was imposed, is, of course, just as potent when those aims and objects remain entirely unfulfilled, as when they are achieved in the most perfect manner. Even admitting for a moment to the full the High-Church theory,—to a divine knowledge which penetrates all the reasons why particular fasts, and ceremonies, and genuflexions have been imposed on man, there must be a profound pathos in seeing them observed with the utmost solicitude, and at the cost of grievous and painful exhaustion, by exceptional individuals to whom they do not bring any portion of the good for the sake of which they were imposed upon the multitude; and how does this pathos differ in *kind* from that with which poor Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton saw the bleeding and riderless, but docile cavalry horses obediently going through all the useless evolutions which they had been taught, not for their own sake, but for the sake of their riders? Will anybody say that the difference consists in this,—that the anxious ritualist does at least understand fully the duty of obedience as such, and gains the reward of obedience, even though he fail to gain the further grace for the sake of which, in the majority of cases, the law demanding that particular obedience was imposed upon him, the poor cavalry horse obeys only from the overpowering effect of pertinacious training, and without the faintest feeling that obedience to the rules in which he has been trained is a duty at all? Of course, no one doubts that the sense of duty, like all other conceptions of the higher order, is far less clearly developed in the lower animals than in man; but that makes the artificial life, the life of discipline, so much more capable of development and so much more tenacious in one animal than in another? What is it that makes the horse and the dog faithful unto death in the trusts which have been imposed upon them by man, while almost every other animal loses under physical pain and weakness the thin varnish of artificial habits? Surely it is that these creatures do feel a profound pride in responding faithfully to the authority of a being above themselves, directly they apprehend its drift,—that a real *nature* in themselves fulfils itself in this implicit obedience to what they have been taught,—and therefore, in some dim sense, the tendency to obey man and his lessons contains for them the clear rudiments of an ethical obligation. Were not this at least the impression conveyed to us by horses and dogs which persist, even in the worst moments of animal anguish, in the effort to carry through punctiliously the artificial lessons they have learnt, and why should such incidents as those narrated by Lieutenant Colonel Pemberton and the German papers move us so profoundly? Whether we interpret the phenomenon rightly, or not, it is clear, we think, that every one does naturally interpret it as implying a certain pride in the lessons these animals have learnt from man and an attachment to their duties in connection with man, which elevates the purely animal nature. And here lies the pathos of the scene;—the wounded and riderless war-horses punctually but vainly muster to the sound of the trumpet, being proud of a yoke and a companionship of which they only dimly feel the ennobling character; while, at the same time, in so many distracted regions of human life, men who know the full meaning of order and of anarchy, and who feel in their hearts that they are due to the same sort of trumpet-call, fling off the yoke of which they know the obligation, and become riderless, as it were, by their own will. Is it that *complete* loyalty, to human authority, is, at least, always half-blind, and leaves in force with every gain of insight into the complex nature of the fascination exerted over us? The higher animals are loyal because, while they feel constantly that they are really in the hands of man, cared for, guided, in every way led by him, they cannot criticise the superior nature thus put over them, but only feel that it is superior. But once let in a reason common to the leader and the led, and you lose all the simplicity of the loyal feeling, and that minute sphere of repulsion arising within the general sphere of attraction, which hampers and embarrasses the attitude of moral submission. The horse and the dog, once they have gained the feeling of loyalty to their master, dispute as little the caprices, as the wisest exercise, of his will, regarding not his motives, but only his authority. Men, on the contrary, are often reduced to a loss to find the authority to which they respect, and feel with the rebellious poet in Mr. Clough's long-vacation pastoral, who, when instructed by his tutor,—

"When the armies are set in array and the battle beginning,
Is it well that the soldier whose part is far to the leftward
Say, 'I will go the right, it is there I should see service best'?
There is a great Field-Marshal, my friend, who arrays our battalions;
Let us to Providence trust, and abide and work in our stations,"

replies,—

"I am sorry to say your Providence puzzles me sadly;
Children of Circumstance are we to be! You answer, 'One no wise!'
Where does Circumstance end! and Providence where begins it?
Oh, that the armies indeed were arrayed, Oh, joy of the onset!
Sound, thou Trumpet of God, come forth, Great Cause, to array us,
King and Leader, appear, thy soldiers sorrowing seek thee.
Would that the armies indeed were arrayed, oh, where is the battle?
Neither battle I see, nor arraying, nor King in Israel,
Only infinite jumble, and mess, and dislocation,
Backed by a solemn appeal, 'For God's sake do not stir there!'"

In puzzle of this kind arising out of the human anarchies of life, the poor riderless war-horses, sensible only of the controlling, and, we must add, ennobling influence they have received from their training by man, and of a certain joy in organization and joint action, have, of course, no share. Without any insight into the reason of the discipline to which they have been subjected, they carry it on spontaneously when there is no one to enforce it because it has taken such a hold of their life as influences limited by dogma and reason seldom take. And the spectacle touches the springs of pity in us for several reasons; partly, that the faithful creatures should be so spontaneously loyal to their duty all in vain; partly, that they should be so irrationally faithful to authority, when men are so often rationally unfaithful to much higher authority; partly, again, that they remind us not only of what men don't do which they ought to do, but of what they do which they ought not when they obey an obsolete summons, which ought to have lost all its meaning for them, far more assiduously than they obey a living authority of the highest claims. Indeed, men are often loyal to a dead custom, *because* it is dead, and because obedience to it can now only be spontaneous, when they would resent heartily the check of the reins in a living hand. That was not the poor horses' cases. Missing the rein, they obeyed the bugle as the next best symbol they could get of an authority they really loved. They did not readist the call to battle while they had a master to carry, and obey it only when the master hand was gone,—which is too much the case with those amongst our own race who love to show their obedience to an authority that has passed away.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In Disorder of the Skin, this safe and simple remedy produces remarkably beneficial effects. J. L. Milton, Esq., Saugeen to C. St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the skin, writes:—"After carefully examining the effects of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and comparing them with those produced by other kinds of Cod Liver Oil, I have satisfied myself of its very great superiority in some cases of lepra, eczema, lichen, and pruriga, I consider Dr. de Jongh's oil invaluable." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE FRENCH PRISONERS IN BELGIUM.

Camp of Beverloo, Sept. 19 and 20.

Wishing to see how the French prisoners are getting on at the camp of Beverloo, I crossed the great plain which extends from Brussels to the Camp. It was already dark when I arrived, and, having descended at the Hôtel du Camp, I bethought myself of supper, which, rather to my astonishment, was served to me by a smart-looking Zouave in uniform, in whom moreover I recognised a *garçon* who had frequently served me with my coffee at the Café des Mille Colonnes in Paris. He told me, on my questioning him, that he too had crossed over to Belgium after the fatal day of Sedan and been sent on to Beverloo. He and a few more of his comrades, who have found employment with people of the locality, had received permission to accept it, of course, without its making any change in their position as prisoners of war. The cafés at night were crowded with Belgian officers, with a good sprinkling of French sergeants among them. Though the prisoners ought to be in barracks from 8 o'clock at night till 5 o'clock in the morning, yet the rule is not very stringently enforced in the case of well-conducted men. They are all allowed to circulate freely in the Bourg-Léopold, and on about 800 hectares which form the immediate neighbourhood of the barracks where they are lodged.

The first prisoners arrived here on the 3rd September, about a thousand in number. They were in a pitiful state, and so much worn out by fatigue that many actually fell to the ground. Everything was ready for their reception, and from then till to-day everything concerning the service has marched with the greatest regularity, though the number of prisoners now amounts to over 4,200 men, and the number of horses to 1,550, among which 100 are officer's horses, some of them very fine animals indeed.

Twice-a-day the muster-roll is called, at noon and at seven o'clock in the evening. I arrived just at the time of the first call. Infantry men of all kinds were mixed up together, Zouaves, tirailleurs, most of them in great coats, whilst a considerable number wore blouses. These were men who had effected their escape by the aid of the French country people, after having thrown off their uniforms. One of the prisoners assured me that he had paid the rather high price of 100 francs for his blouse. The men in general look well and sufficiently tidy, considering the circumstances in which they find themselves. They are beginning to look bright again, though they were fearfully dejected at first. The barracks are well ventilated, and each man has a straw mattress and a good woollen blanket to himself. They receive exactly the same rations as the Belgian soldiers—250 grammes of meat and 3 kilos. of bread a-day, besides 28 centimes daily pay, out of which they purchase vegetables and whatever else they consider necessary for their diet. They mess by five hundreds, have two meals a-day, at 10 a.m. and at 5 p.m., cooked by their own cooks, and as provisions are very cheap here, about fifteen centimes a-day pocket money is left to them, which is about ten centimes a-day more than they need to receive in the ordinary garrison towns in France. There is no difference made between sergeants and privates as to pay and rations. Idleness seems to weigh heavily upon the infantry soldiers, as they have absolutely nothing to do. The characteristic cheerfulness, they are devising all kinds of games to while away the time. Among others I noticed a crowd surrounding a very ingeniously contrived board with twenty differently numbered round holes, through which a ball has to be thrown. At one of the windows there was fastened a rather ingenious caricature of his Majesty Napoleon III., in which a nickname given to the Emperor, representing him as going to the war, seated on an ox—a very transparent allusion to Marshal Lebœuf—and with numbers of bags filled with money attached to his saddle. The soldiers, especially the older ones and the sergeants, bear the change for the serious in a very befitting situation in which they find themselves, and contrasting favourably with the levity exhibited by many of younger officers now residing in Brussels and the other large towns. They enter freely into conversation when properly spoken to. I made, among others, the acquaintance of a sergeant-major of the 8th *Régiment de Chasseurs d'Afrique*, a regiment almost annihilated at Sedan, who is a real model of the brave, honest, intelligent soldier, and who showed me all over the cavalry camp. The horses are well cared for, and have by this time nearly got over the fatigues of the campaign. The cavalry soldiers have the advantage over the infantry of being kept busy with the horses. They also have mostly brought their baggage with them, whilst the infantry arrived without anything. What the men stand most in need of now are shirts, stockings, and boots. Trousers would be a great boon to many, especially to the Zouaves, who have only light grey linen trousers. The air in the camp is rather sharp, and the winter is approaching. Old military and naval stores of clothing which are uselessly rotting away in England could not be better employed either by the authorities or by private benevolence than in being sent over to be distributed among the gallant fellows who have now to expiate the faults of their leaders.

The patrols make their regular rounds, but no grave infractions of discipline on the part of the French soldiers are to be complained of. For the two days I spent amongst them I neither saw nor heard anything that could be objected to. They walk to and fro in groups, or sit quietly at the taverns or public-houses where very small beer sold there. The Turcos have been sent away to Antwerp, as very grave misdeeds have been laid to their charge, and as they stole from comrades as well as Belgian whatever they could lay their hands on. All that remains now of native Africans are some Turcos lately arrived, and a few cavalry men. The life of the brave French soldier is a great moral suffering, is to them partly business and partly pleasure. They strut about in a state of enjoyment, and are all well provided with money, by which they came honestly, of course—if they could. One of the noble band exhibited a few days ago sixteen watches, for the possession of which he probably deserved sixteen times to be shot. They try to flatter the Belgian sub-lieutenants by addressing them, *Ah, mon général, nous pauvres Turcos mal commandés; ah, si vous nous aviez commandés!* In fact, they possess all the cunning and some more of the vices of the savage than the moral ones, without any of their virtues. My before-mentioned friend, the worthy *marechal-des-logis*, trotted out for my inspection a little African belonging to his squadron from the lock-up of which he is an *habitué*. To get him out was something very much like getting out drunken Barnardine. Unfortunately the stump's pardon for the time, recommending him strongly to *avoir* for the future, I had to witness his return to the cell that very same evening as he presented himself at the café where I was sitting, with his *marechal-des-logis*, without uniform, and nearly *au naturel*. The French non-commissioned officers are obliged to do officers' service, as of their own officers there are none in the camp, and they are also obliged to be generally seen to be with their men, to maintain order. Two reasons for their absence were indicated to me: first, that the soldiers are greatly enraged against them; and, secondly, that they prefer the large towns.

The soldiers, of course, harp upon the well-known facts, how shamefully they were commanded, how the Prussian artillery mowed them down, how de Failly's men were actually surprised when they had by order taken their guns to pieces to clean them, &c. They draw a striking contrast between the French and the Belgian commissariats. "At home we got nothing, here we get everything that is necessary," they cry. The commissariat functionaries, under the Intendant Limet, a highly intelligent and efficient officer, is in really splendid order. The bakery, the butchery, the magazines are all models of cleanliness and foresight. The bread is made of the best pure wheat, with the bran left in it. The French soldiers, being accustomed to perfectly white bread, complained at first, but they have by this time become reconciled to the Belgian bread. The bakery turns out now 3,100 loaves a-day, and as many as sixteen oxen were killed to-day for the wants of the garrison and the prisoners. As defective loaves are not given out, and the bread is distributed only twenty-four hours after it has come out of the ovens. The distribution of the victuals proceeds with the greatest order and regularity. The Belgian *bataillon d'administration* seems to be trained perfectly to its business. Those English commissariat officers whose ambition goes beyond performing miserably the routine work could not do better than make themselves, by visiting this camp, acquainted with the organization and the working of the Belgian commissariat. It would be difficult for them to find a more obliging and more competent guide than M. Intendant Imer.

The medical arrangements are also excellent. The hospital rooms are lofty, well ventilated, and scrupulously clean. Everything that is prescribed as regards diet is not only charged for, but really given to the patients. Among those who have to attend to them, the quality of gentleness, which is in itself a precious medicine, is particularly striking. Owing to the healthy situation of the camps, the number of sick is very small. The wounded number 70, nearly all of whom are getting on favourably.

On the best authority I may state that what the prisoners stand most in need of are shirts and stockings. Gifts of money to enable them to buy little extras for their mess will be also very acceptable. All the rest is amply provided for them. Gifts, addressed to the commandant, are, as I hardly need say, distributed with perfect impartiality and discretion.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 21.

Since I wrote to you from the camp of Beverloo an attempt at escape has been made by a certain number of French prisoners. Ten of them were caught yesterday by the Belgian gendarmes, and brought back to the camp. Three Franco-Tireurs were some days ago sent to An werp for a similar offence. These attempts are very regrettable in the interest of the greater number of prisoners who understand their obligations, but who may be submitted now to a stricter custody, in order to guard against further attempts. At the same time it is becoming more and more evident that many of the prisoners now arriving are not soldiers at all, but simply peasants from the frontier who want to profit by the good treatment given to the prisoners.—*Daily News.*

Cod Air and Cheap Ice.—The *British Medical Journal*—according to *Nature*—reports that Mr. F. Mullineux, Civil Engineer of Barrack, has invented a new freezing and ventilating machine of remarkable ingenuity. The cold is produced by the mechanical expansion of atmospheric air. It produces, when in operation any desired degree of cold, and secures a thorough change of any chemical agency, and will effectually cool and ventilate any apartment or building, on whatever scale, large or small. In hospitals, especially in tropical climates, where the production of ice and the cooling of the air are often matters of great urgency, and always of great value; in theatres and workshops, and in our new Indian barracks, such a machine will be of infinite value. The London theatres can hardly afford to be without it. The labour of one man, with a small 8-horse motor power machine will produce 100lbs. of ice an hour, and cool 15,000 cubic feet of air from 85° to 50° below Resumer (*sic* in *B. M. J.*) The production of pure ice, for the purpose of cooling or drinking-water in families, can be made of a plentiful and cheap description. Mr. Mullineux's machine is about to execute an operation of a most delicate and boldness of conception, which will be especially a great boon to the hospitals and seaside resorts, namely, that of refreshing for the pale cheeks and lips of the sick-man. It is even now said that ice would be very largely used in all hospitals, and would be an infinite boon to the sick.

NIAGARA NOWHERE.

To tourists like the enraptured Yankee, whose thoughts on beholding a celebrated waterfall shaped themselves into the rhythmical outburst, "Niagara, Niagara, ain't you a staggerer!" it will be a surprise to learn that the great North American cataract has been out-staggered by one in the southern half of the Continent. If we may believe the statements which have been sent home, magnificent falls, far exceeding those by which the overflow of Lake Erie tumbles into Lake Ontario, have been discovered in Demerara, British Guiana, within one hundred miles of the capital town. The principal "leap" is said to be a perpendicular fall of 770 feet—almost five times the height of the great Niagara fall; the volume of water being 28 feet in depth, and nearly 100 yards broad. Assuming these particulars to be correct, we are not at all astonished to learn that the Government of the colony has undertaken to open up the neighbourhood and give facilities to visitors. There will be sightseers and to spare in presence of a phenomenon as much surpassing the Canadian wonder as the cataract of Terni excels Corra Linn or Lodore. But we own to some doubt as to the reality of the discovery on the scale represented; and our scepticism arises, not merely from the fact that so magnificent a natural marvel could hardly have remained so long hid within one hundred miles of the thriving colonial capital, but also from topographical considerations. The Potaro river, which forms the newly-discovered falls, has hitherto been unknown to fame—the familiar rivers of the colony being the Essequibo, Demerara, Berbice, and Corentyn or Curani The surface of the country near the sea is a rich alluvial flat, scarcely the scene for tremendous gorges worn down by the rush of so enormous a mass of water; and the mountain-ranges are at some distance from Georgetown. Therefore, while we do not pronounce the statement off hand to be an invention, or even an exaggeration, we should like further particulars before implicitly accepting the account of so stupendous a phenomenon, close to the haunts of civilisation, yet never hitherto seen save by Indians of an uninquiring turn of mind.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE CONSCIENCE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

(*Spectator*, Sept. 17.)

The question whether the ex-Emperor of the French has been gifted with a conscience, and if so, what it is like, what he has done to give it keenness of nerve, in what fashion he has blunted its power of communicating with his brain, or in what degree he has listened to its promptings, threatens to take its place among the riddles of history, and to perplex the moralists of the future. On the one side stand the eulogists of the Emperor, who hold all his acts to be so many signs of wisdom, and of a wish to live for the good of his country. Such men laud him as the best Sovereign that ever ruled over France; pronounce the *coup d'état* to have been dictated by the necessity of saving France from anarchy; and, in a word, see in the ex-Emperor, not only the most sagacious man of his time, but also one of the best. On the other side stands a phalanx of satirists represented by Victor Hugo. The only colour on the palette of those artists is lamp black. Morally speaking, the ex-Emperor is to them an arch negro, array him in the livery of the Devil, and then invoke the execration of history. Between the poles of blind eulogy and equally blind denunciation stand a crowd of critics, who confess that they do not know what to make of the man, and that they puzzled over, and find M. Renan. Writing on the political state of France, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, this subtle critic has said:—"The character of the Emperor Napoleon III. is a problem on which, even when we shall possess data which are now beyond our reach, we must express ourselves with much caution. Few historic subjects will exact so much in need of reaching; and if, within fifty years, we have no critic as profound as M. Sainte Beuve, as conscientious, as careful not to efface contradictions, but to explain them, the Emperor Napoleon III. will never be rightly judged." M. Renan's historical studies must force him to the inevitable conclusion the verdict which of the mass of people pronounce on those types of men whose mental and moral organization is marked by subtlety of thought and motive In real life a Hamlet would never be understood. His vacillation, the intricacy of the path by which his mind travels from motive to deed, and the aberrations from what might seem to be the normal orbit of action, would all puzzle that vast class of persons who shape their life at the dictate of a few plain maxims, and do not see, or even suspect, that outside their own little world of duty there lies a whole universe of right and wrong.

It would not be difficult for a subtle critic to write a plausible defence of all the worst acts done by Louis Napoleon. As hard a task was undertaken by Mr. Froude when he accepted a brief for Henry VIII.; a harder task had been accepted by Mr. Lewes in his defence of Nero; and, by the side of De Quincy's apology for Judas Iscariot, an apology for the author of the *coup d'état* might seem trifling. The first count in the indictment would be, that Prince Louis tried to make France rise in rebellion against Louis Philippe; but many good men have stirred up rebellions for good causes, and it might be plausibly argued that the Prince had a good cause when he sought to replace a Government which was essentially lymphatic, by a Government which, in accordance with the traditions of the great Emperor, should give France glory abroad and prosperity at home. Again, the Prince broke the oath which he swore as President of the Republic, and destroyed that Republic which he had sworn to maintain. But the question whether political oaths are so obligatory as private oaths, and whether circumstances may not destroy their binding force, is one of the most difficult problems in the whole range of ethics. By her coronation oath our own Queen was bound to maintain the Protestant religion in Ireland no less than in England; but when Parliament decreed that the Protestant Church of Ireland should be disestablished, she felt that, as respects Ireland, the people had released her from the vow, and that they had the power to grant such a dispensation; nor will the soundness of her judgment be impugned, except by the blindest bigotry. All the members of the French Army took an oath of allegiance to the Emperor, which the remnants of the force are now keeping by lending allegiance to the Republic. The same oath was taken by M. Gambetta and M. Jules Favre, who were the first to proclaim the downfall of the Empire, and the establishment of a Republic. Prince Louis, it is true, exonerated the breach of his oath on the plea that the National Assembly was filled with persons who strove by their plots to paralyze the authority which he had received from the people; and M. de Tocqueville asserted not only that the statement was untrue, but that the Prince knew it to be untrue. Yet the word of the philosopher, although valuable as a proof that the conscience of the time could be, and was, hoodwinked by a plot, does not prove that the President said what he himself knew to be false. Perhaps he really fancied that if he did not strike down the Assembly, that body would strike him down. At last, M. de Montalembert, the most religious of men, feared so much that the action of the Assembly would bring anarchy to France and desolation to the Church, that he sang the praises of the author of the *coup d'état* as the man who "had put to flight the whole of the Revolutionists, the whole of the Socialists, and the whole of the bandits of France and Europe." The same devotee warned the religious men of France that "to vote against Louis Napoleon would be to invite the dictatorship of the Reds, in place of the dictatorship of a Prince who had rendered for three years incomparable service to the cause of order and catholicism." And even if we assume that Louis Napoleon did tell a lie to the French people, he would, alas! not stand alone among the political men whom the world has agreed to honour. Cavour told a lie to the Italian Parliament when he solemnly declared that he had not ceded an inch of Italian territory to the Emperor of the French. On the subject of political lies, a subtle casuist might discourse for a year, and might plausibly argue that no statesman ever tells the real truth to a popular assembly; but glosses over ugly facts, or leaves false impressions by means of evasive sentences. Pitt's whole system of oratory was a system of rhetorical lying. A Queen's speech might be described as an ungrammatical lie, if anybody expected such a document to tell the truth. The Prince-President, however, not only told a lie; but shot down the people in the streets of Paris because, by erecting barricades and firing muskets, some few Parisians showed that they did not believe his words. But, perhaps, it was the subordinates of the Prince who were responsible for the massacre; or, perhaps, the necessity of gentleness, which is in itself a precious medicine, is particularly striking. Owing to the healthy situation of the camps, the number of sick is very small. The wounded number 70, nearly all of whom are getting on favourably.

On the best authority I may state that what the prisoners stand most in need of are shirts and stockings. Gifts of money to enable them to buy little extras for their mess will be also very acceptable. All the rest is amply provided for them. Gifts, addressed to the commandant, are, as I hardly need say, distributed with perfect impartiality and discretion.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 21.

Since I wrote to you from the camp of Beverloo an attempt at escape has been made by a certain number of French prisoners. Ten of them were caught yesterday by the Belgian gendarmes, and brought back to the camp Three Franco-Tireurs were some days ago sent to An werp for a similar offence. These attempts are very regrettable in the interest of the greater number of prisoners who understand their obligations, but who may be submitted now to a stricter custody, in order to guard against further attempts. At the same time it is becoming more and more evident that many of the prisoners now arriving are not soldiers at all, but simply peasants from the frontier who want to profit by the good treatment given to the prisoners.—*Daily News.*

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THE WORST PHASE OF MORMONISM.

The Virginia *Territorial Enterprise* says:—"A young man named McCall, a Scotchman by birth, and about twenty-three years of age, who arrived in this city a few days since from Salt Lake, has a curious story of the experiences among the Mormons which we give for what it is worth. He says that himself and six or seven converts to the Mormon faith in Ireland, and four with other converts picked up in England and Scotland, were brought to Salt Lake City. After living in Salt Lake a short time, his sister, being told that she must marry some one, took into her head that she would like to marry him—her own brother. He objected, and she went to Brigham about the matter, and was told that it was allowed for her to marry her brother. She now declared she would marry no one else, and insis